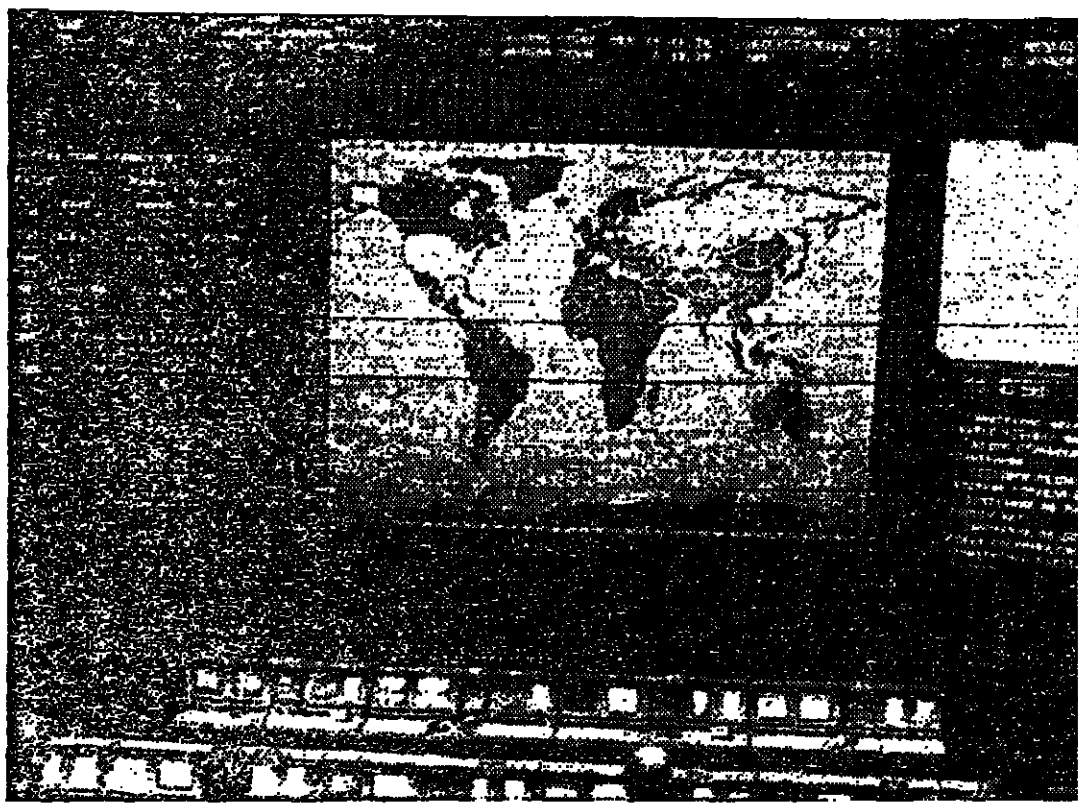


**Laotian General Flees**  
BANGKOK, May 12 (AP). — Gen. Vang Pao, who resigned from his post as the Second Army region commander in Laos last week, has crossed the Thai border and is living in northeast Thailand, Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj told newsmen today.

Gen. Vang Pao, former commander of the CIA-supported Royal Lao army in northern Laos, along with his family, took a dozen military aides, crossed the Mekong River into Thailand on Friday, the Premier said.

He and his men were disarmed and restricted to Udon Province in northeast Thailand, about 30 miles south of the country's administrative capital of Bangkok.





A room in the Soviet manned space flight control center where controllers use a giant map of the world to keep track of space vehicles as they orbit the earth.

#### In a Moscow Suburb

### Russia Opens Space Center to Westerners

By Christopher S. Wren

KALININGRAD, U.S.S.R., May 12 (UPI)—The Soviet Union opened today one more layer of secrecy from its space program today for the first time permitting foreign newsmen to inspect its main flight-control center.

The visit to the facility, which will direct the Soviet end of the Apollo-Soyuz space linkup in July, occurred on the eve of a joint simulated ground rehearsal of the flight plan. A team of American technicians is already installed at the center and will be operating there during the rehearsal tomorrow and the flight.

The six-story tan brick-and-sandstone building is tucked in-

side a walled compound entered only through an electrically controlled gate. It lies not quite 15 miles northeast of Moscow in the suburban town of Kaliningrad, which is normally closed to foreigners. The town bears the same name as the larger Soviet city on the Baltic Sea.

Until now, Soviet officials would not confirm the flight control center's location. Today its technical director, Albert Militsin, acknowledged that there were "several" other space facilities around Moscow but declined to say any more about them.

The center was described as similar in operation to the U.S. Manned Space Center in Houston, although there were several indications it might be less so-

phisticated. The center will begin directing the Soyuz craft after its blast-off from the launch pad at Baikonur, relaying through a half-dozen ground tracking stations on Soviet territory and two ships at sea off Canada and Cuba.

Mounted on one wall of the auditorium-like operations room is a large illuminated map of the world showing the tracking stations and the orbital paths of the spacecraft. Hungarian-made electronic screens above and on either side flash flight information.

Facing these are five rows of consoles, each with telephones, and four closed-circuit television screens. Alexei Yeliseyev, an astronaut who is the Soviet mission control director, said that the 24 consoles were staffed by between 15 and 25 officials and technicians.

Mr. Militsin reported that the center had from 5 to 35 minutes' contact with the Soyuz, depending on the orbit, which is less than Houston enjoys. Tracking data relayed to the Soviet center is written down on a sheet and then projected on a screen. At Houston, this is reportedly done by computer.

Further support consoles and mazes of communications systems are located elsewhere in the 77-shaped building. On the fifth floor, portraits of Lenin, Marx and Engels look down on banks of blue-and-white computers.

The center, Mr. Militsin said, was built in 1970 and first used on a manned mission to direct the flight of Soyuz-12 in 1973. It is also believed to handle unmanned Cosmos missions, though the technical director did not say so.

Soyuz missions involving link-up with a Salyut orbital station are reportedly channeled through another center.

#### U.S. Space Budget

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—The Senate today approved a trimmed-down space budget which for the first time in the history of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency permits no starts on new programs.

By voice vote, the Senate passed a \$3.5-billion space authorization for fiscal 1976 and \$929 million for the transition period next year, when the start of the fiscal year will be moved to Sept. 1.

The Senate authorization for the fiscal year beginning July 1 is \$3.3 billion below the administration request and for the ninth year cuts total personnel.

The administration's request for major current programs, such as the space shuttle, moon and planet exploration and procurement of launch vehicles, were approved.

The committee added \$11 million to the request for research, development and monitoring activities to better understand the physics and chemistry of the upper atmosphere.

#### Legal Experts Meet On Cyprus Questions

NICOSIA, May 12 (UPI)—Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot legal experts met here today to examine what might be the powers and functions of a central government in a future federal Cyprus state.

The setting up of this joint committee was decided during the early stages of the Cyprus peace talks held recently in Vienna between Greek and Turkish community leaders Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktaş.

## EEC Defends Trade Accord With Israelis

### Some Arab Countries Ask Delay in Talks

BRUSSELS, May 12 (UPI)—The European Common Market defended itself today against Arab criticism of its trade pact with Israel.

"We did not ask the Arabs, can we sign?" Common Market Commissioner Claude Cheysson told a news conference in response to questions about Arab protests. "When you look at the context of this agreement, Arab indignation is hardly appropriate."

Three Arab League countries currently benefit from trade preferences and EEC aid in the framework of the convention between the community and 46 developing countries, he said. These are Somalia, the Sudan and Mauritania.

In addition, the accords being negotiated with Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco were more comprehensive in scope than the one just signed with Israel, he said.

#### Global Context Cited

The EEC's Mediterranean policy should be seen in its global context without singling out any one element at a given time, Mr. Cheysson added.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, who signed the agreement here yesterday, said today that the signing "is an encouraging sign that the Nine (Common Market nations) are not ready to be pushed around. I hope none of the Nine will howl to pressure or blackmail."

In Cairo, Algerian representatives said the signing amounted to "Common Market support of Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands" and urged the Arab League to postpone preparations for the start of the June 10 Arab-European talks.

An Algerian spokesman said the signing of the pact required a unified Arab position in regard to Arab-European dialogue.

#### Memorandum Sent

The Algerian statement came after Algeria sent a memorandum to the Cairo-based Arab League secretariat asking for postponement of preparations for the start of Arab-European talks.

During the 1973 Yom Kippur war, the Common Market nations—which rely heavily on Arab oil—issued a statement that largely endorsed the Arab cause. Mr. Allon said today that, at that time, "most European countries behaved in an un-European way—they bowed to pressure, bowed to blackmail."

But the signing of the trade agreement shows that "more and more European countries are following their principles," Mr. Allon said. "A united Europe cannot be blackmailed... A little bit of firmness will solve the problem."

A demonstration of weakness will invite further blackmail, which will have no limit.

Mr. Allon called on Common Market president Francois-Xavier Ortoli and invited him to visit Israel in the autumn. Mr. Cheysson said Mr. Ortoli accepted in principle.

The Common Market-Israeli pact envisages a free-trade zone covering most trade by 1980.

## Israelis Raid Into Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

waters adjacent to a military position. "Our forces fired on the attacking enemy and forced it to retreat," the spokesman said.

It was the first announced raid into the southern Lebanese region since Israeli mechanized patrols attacked near the village of Kfar Chems in mid-January.

#### Week of Incidents

The raid followed a week of incidents on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Jerusalem region and occurred three days before the anniversary of the state's independence.

May 15 also is the first anniversary of the attack on a school bus in which three guerrillas killed 28 persons, including 22 children, before being killed themselves.

In the past, Israel has mounted increased patrols and alerts on the anniversaries of guerrilla attacks or national holidays.

A bomb exploded on the roof of a youth club in Tel Aviv today. Police said it was made from Israeli Army mortar charges and did not appear to be the work of guerrillas.

A 15-year-old boy who climbed up on the roof to investigate was slightly hurt, they said.

There were a total of five bombs on the roof, covered with a nylon cloth, the police said.

## Saigon's Ex-Rulers Refuse to Fade Away

### Old Ways Reappear in Refugee Camps in U.S.

By Jon Nordheimer

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., May 12 (UPI)—The man is short and round, and refugee camp life has not visibly affected his rosy-cheeked vigor.

His hair well groomed and clothes immaculately pressed, he re-

sembles any one of hundreds of Vietnamese businessmen living in the tents of Camp 8, the refugee quarters that fill a date on the southern edge of the encampment that now holds 18,000 displaced persons from Southeast Asia.

His eyes, however, are cold and

hard. Men walking past him on the dirt paths of the camp turn their heads to escape his gaze.

His name is Trang Si Tan. For years he was one of the most feared men in South Vietnam. Brig. Gen. Tan, the police chief of Saigon.

He takes his meals in his tent

in Camp 8. A woman brings them to him there, which is against the rules, but no one bothers Gen. Tan.

Now he stands on the dirt paths of Camp 8, dressed in a four-pocketed shirt and smooth, pressed slacks, and watches people pass by.

The rolling countryside around Camp 8 reminds many Vietnamese of a mountain resort called Dalat, located about 200 miles north of Saigon.

Wealthy families of Saigon would vacation at Dalat, staying at the modern hotels and enjoying the breezy mountain air—a change from the humid, crowded city.

Night is the enemy for the Vietnamese here. The temperature, which has gone as high as 85 degrees during the day, will drop to 40 degrees at night. The refugees don every stitch of clothing available, including the Marine Corps field jacket issue to everyone and borrow blankets on the cot, while number about 16 to a tent.

Every night there is a rumor going around that there is constant fear that the Americans will expel those who have had their documents processed, forcing them out into a hostile America.

The family of Don Tran De is luckier than most. They were assigned to a Quonset hut when they arrived here last week, and the huts are 10 to 15 degrees warmer at night. But Mr. De has little money.

The family left Saigon in haste with little money, a chance encounter with a relative in the refugee camp in Guam added \$100 to their purse. But Mr. De realizes that \$10 will not go far to support a family of eight in this country.

"Perhaps one or two or three days," he says in English, "then we would become beggars in the streets, then I don't think America will accept us, sight of beggars, and we will be rounded up by the police as we would end in jail."

His 71-year-old mother, who speaks no English, sat with children on a bunk bed. Her teeth are stained brown from lifetime of chewing betel nut. She has been organized to make her grandchildren.

Most of the refugee families are like the Dacs, with no means and uncertain future. Camp 8 is also the temporary home for some of the most powerful figures of the war.

Former Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky is here, with a team of advisers. Outside the camp, his tent to keep Nguyen Van Giap, the national police is here.

In fact, there are many Saigon men in the camp, giving jobs with experience of Vietnam, feeling of deja vu.

An infrastructure of Vietnamese has been organized to run the camps. The leaders are not elected. "The Vietnamese have ways of organizing themselves," said Don Stout, head of the Red Cross operation, "that is distributing clothes and supplies through the structure to the refugees."

There were muted complaints that some of the "volunteer" were part of the same corrupt Saigon cartel that helped the Vietnamese into refugee camps.

Old habits of social order exist in Camp 8. The pecking order of Saigon was difficult to relinquish.

For example, the family of Nguyen Thi Hai, a millionaire pharmacist and former vice chairman of the National Assembly, joined the end of the pecking order the other day. An hour's wait, Mrs. Hai and her brood stood out of the line as they moved to the front, with proud Vietnamese sleeping in to let them enter. There was little protest.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet next week in Vienna, the State Department announced today.

Although the announcement said only that they would meet Monday and Tuesday, questions of mutual interest, Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko are expected to discuss the SALT II talks, the Middle East and European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

Mr. Kissinger will go from Austrian capital to Bonn and Berlin, where he is scheduled to deliver a speech May 21. It was understood that he would visit Europe in April and May 22, at the annual meeting of foreign ministers of NATO.

According to tentative plans, Mr. Kissinger would return to Washington from Bonn to leave a few days before President Ford for a NATO summit meeting in Brussels May 30 and to a meeting with East German President Erich Honecker in East Berlin June 1.

## U.S. Warships in Leningrad; Soviet Ships Dock in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

for a tour of the city. The sailors' program also includes visits to the circus, the Hermitage museum, the revolutionary cruiser Aurora, the naval museum and sporting contests with Russian sailors.

The Americans have been told: "Your uniform is your passport." They will travel free on Leningrad public transport.

In Boston, the two Soviet destroyers docked to be welcomed by a harbor fireboat's spray, a 21-gun National Guard artillery salute and a party of U.S. Navy officers in full formal dress, including swords.

The Degutshi tied up at Commonwealth Pier at 8:30 a.m., followed by the Boyki, flagship of Rear Adm. A. M. Kalinin, in line behind it about 10 minutes later.

As a band played aboard the Degutshi, the crews of the Soviet ships manned the rails in full dress uniforms, facing the American officers on the pier.

They exchanged salutes with the Albany, a U.S. guided missile cruiser berthed on the other side of the pier.

A handful of civilian spectators watched the arrival.

Exchange of Salutes

The two Soviet ships, armed with guided missiles, exchanged salutes with 105-mm howitzers fired by National Guardsmen as they sailed past Fort Independence on Castle Island at the mouth of the inner harbor. The Soviet and American flags flew side by side over the fort.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin boarded the Boyki, reviewed the sailors on the funnel of the ship and then went to the Degutshi to review the sailors on that ship.

The atmosphere was congenial

## Ship Seized By Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

said Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa. But he said he did not believe it very wise for members of Congress "to start playing foreign policy with a situation involving an act of piracy."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., urged caution. "I believe a little patience is deserved, rather than cause a new incident or attack," he said.

Bucher Backs Ford

SAN DIEGO, May 12 (Reuters).—Lloyd Bucher, a prisoner of the North Koreans for 11 months after the spy ship he commanded, the Pueblo, was captured in 1968, today applauded President Ford's stern reaction.

"I think it's absolutely appropriate," said Mr. Bucher, who was captured with his 83-member Navy crew by North Korean gunboats in international waters.

## New from Lanvin: the 800 gram raincoat

If you want protection from spring showers, but don't want to weigh yourself down, Lanvin 2 has a solution: raincoats that weigh less than 800 grams.

Long and full, some come in a belted smock style, others are variations on the traditional trench coat. The weight is minimal, the styling original and the colors appealing: caramel, clear green, faded blue denim, and natural white. F. 890.



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## Administrative Basis To Change in Poland

WARSAW, May 12 (AP)—Poland today announced that its administrative structure will be changed, going from a three-level territorial division to a two-level one. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said.

The role of the district as the middle administrative stage "has worn out its effectiveness," Mr. Jaroszewicz said. Instead of 514 districts grouped in 17 regions, the country will now be divided into 49 new departments.

## Kissinger Plans To See Gromyko For Vienna Talk

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet next week in Vienna, the State Department announced today.

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## Saigon Notes Some Pockets Of Resistance

Warns Reactionaries  
Face Disciplining

BANGKOK, May 12 (UPI).—The new government in South Vietnam said today that there was still scattered resistance to the Communist take-over and warned the "reactionary remnants" that they would be severely punished.

Radio Saigon broadcasts monitored in Bangkok also said that thousands of troops from the former South Vietnamese Army, including 24 generals, had surrendered in accordance with orders issued by the new regime. Delayed dispatches from Saigon said yesterday that the Viet Cong has promised to hold nationwide elections in South Vietnam but did not set a date for the vote.

The government also called for reunification of North and South Vietnam but said that its first priority was normalizing life in Saigon.

The radio broadcast said that the new South Vietnamese government was being reorganized in traditional Communist form and revolutionary committees had been established in each of Saigon's 11 districts.

The editorial warned that they would be "severely punished." "Since our forces and people have defeated half a million U.S. troops and more than a million puppet troops, there is no reason for them to allow a group of reactionary remnants to act at will," it said.

No Violence in Saigon  
However, correspondents in Saigon said that there had been no report of armed opposition in the city since the Communist take-over April 30.

In another broadcast, Radio Saigon reported that since military registration was ordered Thursday, 24 generals, 400 colonels and thousands of troops had turned themselves in.

The radio said that most were allowed to return to their homes. It said that the generals included Maj. Gen. Truong Minh Dao, former commander of the 18th Division at Xuan Loc, and Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Ty and Lt. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co, both former defense ministers.

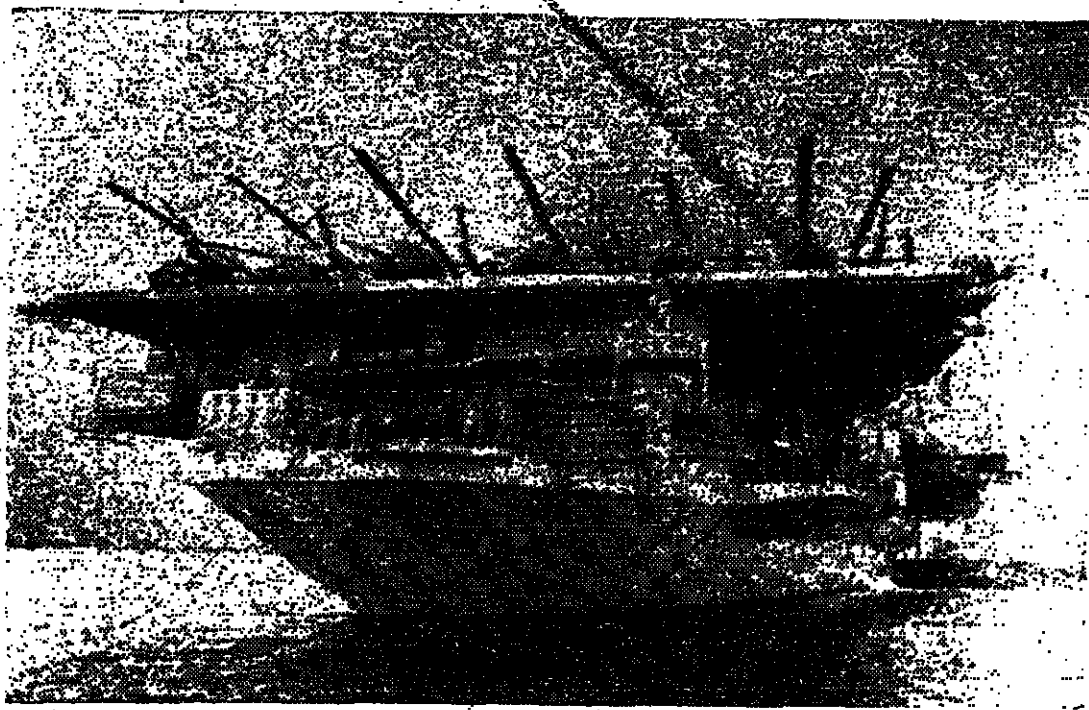
In a related development, a Radio Saigon broadcast said that the new government is willing to provide transportation for the return of South Vietnamese refugees.

Catholics Cooperate

SAIGON, May 12 (AP).—The Roman Catholic archbishop of Saigon, the Most Rev. Nguyen Van Binh, yesterday called on Catholics to put forth "maximum efforts to rebuild the nation and contribute to national reconciliation and concord so as to create a thorough mutual understanding."

A communiqué from the archbishop, read at the Saigon cathedral during the Sunday morning mass, said in part:

"A new page of history is open to the population of Vietnam. Since April 30, peace has returned to Vietnam, pushing death and misfortune back to the past. Together with our compatriots, we joyfully greet peace and participate in the common life of the whole population. We Catholics must actively realize our civic duties under the guidance of the Provisional Revolutionary Government."



PLANES FROM THAILAND—The aircraft carrier Midway at anchor at Guam preparing to unload about 100 helicopters and fighter-bombers repositioned at Utapao Air Base in Thailand. The craft had been flown there by South Vietnamese airmen fleeing country.

## Health and Weather Problems Loom

### 15,000 More Refugees Arrive, Fill Guam

From Wire Dispatches  
AGANA, Guam, May 12.—Four American ships carrying 15,000 Vietnamese refugees docked here today in the last of the mass deliveries of evacuees to this Pacific transit point, U.S. Navy officials said.

"We've about reached our maximum," Rear Adm. Steve Morrison said. "We'll peak out at 51,000 to 52,000 (refugees) here." About 5,400 refugees were to leave Guam today on their way toward new homes, but from now on the rate will slow to 1,000 departures a day, which is the flow that the processing camps on the U.S. mainland can handle.

Officials said that some Vietnamese ships might still arrive here, but today's arrivals were the last big influx.

The aircraft carrier Midway arrived earlier today, unloaded a controversial cargo of 99 repositioned South Vietnamese warplanes, and left.

The aircraft, worth several hundred million dollars and carrying more than 1,300 refugees, had been flown out of South Vietnam in the dying hours of the anti-Communist government at the end of April.

Some helicopters had been flown to landings on the Midway's flight deck, but most of the aircraft were piloted by fleeing South Vietnamese Air Force men to a U.S. air base in Thailand. Thai officials—eager to seek accommodation with the new Communist neighbor—promised to return the planes to the victors in Saigon.

The United States, however, cited a clause in its military assistance agreement and reclaimed the aircraft. Some of the planes, which included F-5s and A-1Hs, were towed 10 miles down back-country roads to reach the waiting carrier. It is estimated that three dozen planes remain in Thailand.

Yesterday, 5,000 refugees left

here by plane. But most of them were being shifted to Wake Island to make more room in the crowded facilities here. Officials on Guam have been ordered to hold up transportation of refugees to the continental United States because the three refugee camps there—Camp Pendleton, Calif., Fort Chaffee, Ark., and Eglin Air Force Base in Florida—were said to be filled.

Health Problems  
The order means that camps erected as temporary, spartan accommodations will be used for weeks and months.

The serious situation of overcrowded sanitary facilities is complicated by expectations of deteriorating weather. For instance, recent rains left wet spots that make ideal insect-breeding places. And yesterday afternoon the Fleet Weather Bureau here said that Guam's three-month typhoon season is beginning. Engineers say that typhoon winds of 38 miles an hour or more would destroy the refugees' tents.

Adm. Morrison, the overall commander of the refugee efforts here, said that seven refugees had died here since May 1 and not just three as previously stated. The cause of the deaths included dehydration, premature birth and an as yet undetermined type of fever.

Senate Unit Votes Aid

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a \$405-million authorization today for relief and resettlement of South Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., committee chairman, said the legislation, similar to that which will be considered by the House Wednesday, will be ready for Senate action tomorrow.

Sen. Sparkman said the committee vote, following a morning hearing, was 13-0. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana abstained. He said Sen. Mansfield wanted more information on any funds remaining from various aid authorizations previously made for South Vietnam.

## Himalayan Death Toll This Spring Put at 10

KATHMANDU, Nepal, May 12 (UPI).—Ten climbers have died in the Nepalese Himalayas since the spring expedition season began early last month, Foreign Ministry figures showed today.

The bodies of the latest victims, two British Army officers, were discovered yesterday. The ministry said Maj. G.R. Owens and Capt. R.A. Summerton, members of a 24-man military expedition climbing the 26,000-foot Nuptse peak, near Mount Everest, were killed in an avalanche.

## GI Pullbacks, Cuts in Arms Plans Asked

Six in House Oppose  
Major New Weapons

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Six members of the House Armed Services Committee proposed yesterday a \$29.3-billion weapons budget, \$6.4 billion below the sum sought by President Ford.

Their proposal calls for canceling the planned B-1 advanced bomber, halting production of the Trident long-range-missile submarines after the three already committed to be built and withdrawing 70,000 U.S. troops from around the world. The six said that suitable alternatives already exist for the B-1 and the Trident submarines.

They suggested that the 70,000 be taken from U.S. forces in Korea, Thailand and Europe although they said that the decision on the pullback areas would be left with the secretary of defense.

In commenting on the congressmen's proposal, the House said today that President Ford feels that in the aftermath of Communist take-overs of Vietnam and Cambodia, there should be no cuts in the defense budget.

"Minimum" Needed  
"The President believes the defense budget sent up (to Capitol Hill) was the minimum required for the defense and strength of this country," Mr. Ford's press secretary, Ron Neesen, said.

The alternative budget was proposed by Rep. Les Aspin of Wisconsin, Rep. Bill Carr of Michigan, Rep. Ronald Dellums of California, Rep. Thomas Downey of New York, Rep. Jim Lloyd of California and Rep. Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, all Democrats.

The six voted against the \$32-billion weapons bill approved by the House Armed Services Committee and scheduled for action by the full House on Thursday. A \$30.3-billion budget has been approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The six congressmen's proposal and the two committee-approved budgets all are below the \$33.7-billion administration request for weapons procurement and research, part of President Ford's overall \$104.6-billion request.

The figures are for a 15-month fiscal year because the government is in transition from a fiscal year starting July 1 this year to a starting time of Oct. 1 next year.

Seal's Strength

In a statement explaining their alternative budget, the six House committee members said: "South Korea is certainly strong enough militarily to deter an attack by North Korea and to defend itself if the deterrence fails."

They said that Thailand has indicated that it wants U.S. forces out of that country and that there are too many U.S. troops in Western Europe to be efficient.

The group also said that all development of the MARV—maneuverable re-entry vehicle multiple warhead—should be ended. They called the maneuverable nuclear warhead re-entry missiles "by far the most dangerous" of defense Secretary James Schlesinger's recommendations for making U.S. nuclear missiles more accurate to discourage the Russians from attempting to attack this country.

## Bogus Olympic Coins Reported by Canada

OTTAWA, May 12 (Reuters).—Canada's Postmaster General Bryce Mackasey says that a counterfeit ring is manufacturing and selling bogus 1976 Montreal Olympic Games gold coins in Europe.

He told the House of Commons that European police were cooperating with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the investigation.

## Before Court Overruled White House

### Jaworski Admits Bargaining With Nixon Aides on Tapes

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Former special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski once offered to reduce his demand for White House tapes from 64 to 18 and to withhold the fact that Richard Nixon then president, had been named an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up case.

The compromise was discussed on May 5, 1974, more than two months before the Supreme Court ordered Mr. Nixon to surrender all 64 tapes. Mr. Nixon rejected Mr. Jaworski's offer shortly after it was made.

The incident was disclosed in "Breach of Faith, the Fall of Richard Nixon," a new book by Theodore H. White.

Mr. Jaworski confirmed Mr. White's account of the incident. The former special prosecutor said that he met at the White House with Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., then Mr. Nixon's staff chief, and with James St. Clair, the president's chief defense lawyer.

Disclosure Predicted  
He told them the grand jury had named Mr. Nixon an indicted co-conspirator and that this would be disclosed in a court fight over the prosecutor's subpoenas for 64 tapes sought as evidence of the cover-up.

"I told them if I received 18 tapes, we could get along with them," Mr. Jaworski said in an interview. "The June 23 tapes were on top of the list. Haig asked for a day or two to give the answer."

"The next day (Monday) I went to [U.S. District Judge John] Sirica and informed him of the discussion. On Tuesday, St. Clair called and said the president was against it. You knew from that that the tapes were devastating."

During three conversations on June 23, 1974, six days after the Watergate break-in, Mr. Nixon and H.R. Haldeman, who preceded Gen. Haig as staff chief, discussed using the CIA to sidetrack the FBI investigation of the break-in.

Mr. Nixon made public the contents of those conversations on Aug. 5, 1975. Four days later he resigned the presidency. Mr. White wrote that, in his final days in the White House, Mr. Nixon had become "an unstable personality" being eased toward resignation by aides who understood the impact of the June 22 tapes.

Haig as 'President'  
Mr. White, chronicler of presidential campaigns since 1960 when John Kennedy defeated Mr. Nixon, said that the move to ease Mr. Nixon toward resignation was led by Gen. Haig, who assumed more and more of the duties of president during those final days.

"Thursday, Aug. 1, was the day

Hruska Decides  
To Quit Senate

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Neb., a pillar of Midwestern conservatism in the Senate for the last 20 years and a senior member of two of its most powerful committees, will not seek re-election in 1976.

Sen. Hruska, 70, a successful Omaha lawyer and former member of the House, was first elected to the Senate in 1954 to fill an unexpired term.

He has cast liberal votes occasionally—for the nuclear test ban treaties in 1963 and 1969, for the 1964 and 1965 civil rights bill, for example—and this year he surprised some colleagues by voting for the farm bill which President Ford has just vetoed. But for most of his career he has been known as a strong conservative and Republican loyalist.

Soviet Volcano Erupts

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—The Karymsky Volcano on the Kamchatka Peninsula has started erupting. Tass said today.

## China, France Set Regular Talks at Minister Level

PARIS, May 12 (Reuters).—France and China have agreed to hold regular political consultations at foreign-minister level. French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said today.

The announcement followed talks here with Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who arrived in France for a six-day official visit earlier today.

Mr. Chirac said: "We have agreed to hold regular political consultations at foreign-minister level. We also agreed on the need to develop our trade relations in a more effective way."

Mr. Teng told reporters after the meeting that China and France shared opinions on the situation in Indochina.

The Chinese official, who will meet President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow, said that his discussion with Mr. Chirac dealt at some length with the construction of Europe.

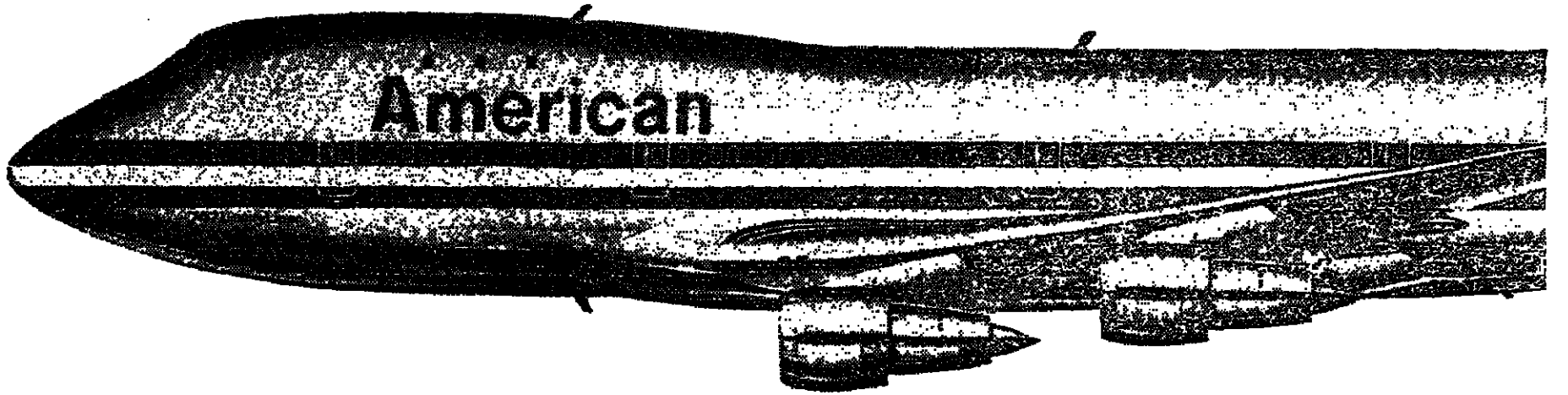
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coast-to-coast, can save \$403.00 on American's new "Nightcoach Excursion" fares, up to June 14th.

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## To Hear Appeal on Housing

Supreme Court Lets Stand  
2 School Integration Rulings

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The Supreme Court today let stand two federal court rulings designed to desegregate schools but agreed to review an order aimed at segregation in housing.

The court let stand a Dec. 19 decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Boston that the city's school officials had denied equal education to black children.

The circuit court's ruling upheld a finding last June 21 by U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity that the Boston School Committee had deliberately operated a segregated school system.

Judge Garrity's ruling brought about court-ordered school busing in the city's schools.

## Violence in Boston

Violence erupted in several Boston schools after the busing began, prompting the closure for a month of South Boston High School.

Another outbreak of violence occurred May 8, when state and local police broke up a demonstration by 500 white students and local residents at South Boston High while black students were arriving in buses for their morning classes.

In a separate case, the court also let stand a lower-court decision ordering a plan for

achieving racial balance in Kalamazoo, Mich., public schools to overcome a "purposeful pattern of segregation."

The court also agreed to rule on the power of federal courts to require the establishment of public housing in white suburbs in an effort to break up black ghettos. The court agreed to hear an appeal from an order of the U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago requiring a "comprehensive metropolitan area plan" for public housing in Chicago and its suburbs.

The circuit court ruling was made in a suit by black residents of Chicago charging that the Department of Housing and Urban Development had assisted in the carrying out of a racially discriminatory public housing system within Chicago.

## More Existence

In the Kalamazoo case, the Kalamazoo Board of Education asked the Supreme Court to review a decision by the U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati which the school board said made "the mere existence of racially disproportionate schools" a violation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court declined to review the circuit court ruling.

In still another civil rights case, the court rejected a plea for broadened jurisdiction for federal judges in state cases affecting civil rights. By a 6-to-2 vote, the court upheld the refusal of the U.S. Circuit Court in Atlanta to allow a case arising out of a Mississippi store boycott to be transferred to federal court under the Federal Civil Rights Act.

The Supreme Court held that six blacks arrested in May, 1972, on charges of violating a state secondary boycott law could not have their case transferred to federal court because the state prosecution did not involve application of force or the threat of force.

## Without Comment

The Supreme Court's rejection of the Boston school case was made in a routine order without comment.

In Boston, meanwhile, Mayor Kevin White said that a final plan to integrate Boston's public schools in September "has virtually guaranteed a continuation of the present level of hostility and tension throughout the city."

The proposal would increase the number of students who must take buses to get to their assigned schools from 17,000 to 21,000. It would require for the first time the busing of about 12,000 pupils in elementary grades.

## NATO Naval Exercises

NAPLES, May 12 (AP).—Destroyers and frigates from United States, Greece, Turkey and Italy will assemble at Izmir, Turkey, on May 16 for a month of intensive naval exercises in the Mediterranean. NATO headquarters announced today.

FBI Analyzing Photos of 3 Taken  
At Slaying of President Kennedy

DALLAS, May 12 (NYT).—Photographs of three shabbily dressed men being led by police from the scene of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy are being re-examined by a photographic expert for the FBI.

The expert was sent here from Washington on orders from the Rockefeller Commission, which is investigating CIA involvement in domestic affairs, according to Herb Grubert, an assistant special agent of the bureau.

The pictures, mostly taken by newsmen covering the assassination in 1963, show three men who were temporarily detained by police near the assassination site.

Conspiracy theorists contend that two of the men have strong resemblances to two of those convicted in the Watergate break-in, Howard Hunt Jr. and Frank Sturgis, both of whom had associations with the CIA.

The unidentified expert took original negatives of the controversial pictures last week and reconstructed the manner in which the pictures were taken on Nov. 22, 1963.

By duplicating the distances and angles and by locating reference points, he will be able to compute heights and weights of the three men and also details of bone structure and other individual traits, Mr. Grubert said.

Once computed, the data will be compared with existing information about Hunt and Sturgis as they were in 1963.

## Specialization Seen as Factor

Malpractice Insurance Cost  
Creates U.S. Medical Crisis

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—The crisis over the cost and availability of malpractice insurance for America's 280,000 practicing physicians has spread across the country this spring.

It reached its peak in northern California May 1 when surgeons and anotherologists refused to perform anything but emergency operations to protest malpractice premiums that have increased more than 300 per cent in as much as \$22,000 a year.

Now the strike has spread from the San Francisco Bay area to other California cities—Sacramento and San Jose—and doctors in Los Angeles and San Diego also are considering a walkout.

[The doctors' boycott protesting malpractice insurance rates spread to three more northern California counties today and a physicians' spokesman said he expected the boycott to extend to the entire state.]

The northern California strike in its first 11 days has emptied half of the hospital beds in the San Francisco Bay area and forced hospitals to lay off as many as 30 per cent of their nonmedical staffs. Some hospitals, which depend on surgical patients for much of their income, reported losing as much as \$200,000 a day.

Besides California, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare lists six other states where the crisis can be expected to hit soon—Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York and New Jersey.

The actors in the malpractice drama are the same across the country: doctors, lawyers, insurance men and—forgotten in most of the discussions heard in state legislatures and in Congress—patients.

There is general agreement among experts, including the American Medical Association's president Dr. Malcolm Todd, and its executive vice-president, Dr. James Sammons, that the grow-

## Expect Too Much

The AMA's Dr. Sammons agrees. "We have taught too many of the people to expect too much," he said. "Perfection is expected on every occasion, but the human body doesn't respond that way."

Nevertheless, there are malpractice cases caused by what Dr. Egeberg, the former HEW assistant secretary for health, calls "careless, careless, ignorant doctors" who represent about 5 per cent of the medical profession.

"They are hurting us," Dr. Egeberg said. "That group needs to be cut down in what they are allowed to do or have their licenses removed."

Dr. Todd concurred. "Some of our members [5 to 6 per cent] are not practicing a good standard of medical care. They need to be disciplined."

While admitting that doctors share some part of the blame for the malpractice crisis, the AMA principally blames lawyers and insurance companies.

"There are too many lawyers," said Dr. Todd, and too many of them are "hungry." Allowing them to take cases on a contingency basis, he said, by which lawyers get a large share of any settlement, contributes to the filing of unnecessary suits.

## Bad Cases Settled

Insurance companies often will settle even bad cases for \$3,000 to \$5,000 to avoid the expense of a trial, experts said, and that can mean a large sum of money for a lawyer for doing little more than shuffling a few papers.

Juries traditionally award more in cases of injury due to medical malpractice than they do in other negligence cases.

Dr. Ronald Gots, a member of a firm which advises lawyers in malpractice cases, said a woman who loses a leg due to medical negligence will get as much as \$800,000 to \$900,000, while a woman who received the same injury in an auto accident will only get about \$80,000.

## Insurance Companies

Insurance companies, which have been pulling out of the malpractice field in many states and raising their rates in others, have failed to justify their actions, Dr. Egeberg said.

They have balked at giving information to the federal and state governments, he said, but are now being forced to. Despite the fact that the malpractice crisis is spreading across the country, about the only thing the federal government, doctors, lawyers and insurance companies agree on is that there should be no national solution to the problem.

For differing reasons, all four groups want the states to solve the problem themselves. In New York, Maryland, California and Michigan, as examples, the states have tried. But it is too early to tell how well they have succeeded.

## W. Germans Seize Crew, Hashish

HAMBURG, May 12 (UPI).—Police authorities here today arrested the captain and nine crew members of a Lebanese ship suspected of smuggling 2.6 tons of hashish into West Germany.

Police said the ship, Basbaba, dumped its drug cargo into the water when the crew suspected it was being observed by customs officials. The hashish packets floated ashore.

Border patrol guards with helicopters sought to find the remainder of the cargo. Police said they believed a ton of hashish floated down the Elbe.

U.S. Planners  
Eye Colony in  
Deep SpaceDetails Assessed on  
Station for 10,000

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—The most detailed assessment to date of the multiple problems in establishing a colony in space was carried out last week at Princeton University.

The initial goal would be the construction of a prototype colony housing about 10,000 persons. It would orbit the earth at the same distance as the moon (about 240,000 miles) and because it would be in a gravitational "hole" generated by the gravity fields of the earth and moon, it would indefinitely remain equidistant from both bodies.

Participants in the three-day meeting included corporate presidents, prominent authorities on international law, the dean of a university engineering faculty and a number of other well-known scientists.

Also taking part were specialists and long-range planners from the space flight and research centers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

## Anticipates NASA Study

The meeting followed up a proposal that, during the last year, has become almost a full-time preoccupation of Dr. Gerard O'Neill, a physics professor at Princeton. It anticipated a study of the subject to be carried out this summer at NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., with Stanford University as co-sponsor.

Dr. O'Neill and others of his view present the scheme as a project whose prototype colony could be completed by the end of the century. While, with its recreation and sports facilities, it would serve as a completely self-sufficient home for families living there, it could also construct power stations to be placed in orbit around the earth collecting solar energy and beaming it to the planet.

Dr. O'Neill proposed at the meeting that this should be the national commitment for energy independence rather than the development on earth of nuclear power plants with large stockpiles of hazardous plutonium.

Dr. Jerry Grey, one of the conference organizers and former head of Princeton's Nuclear Propulsion Research Laboratory, said the annual cost of the project would be only one-fifth the expenditures envisaged for Project Independence—the federal effort to make the United States self-supporting in energy. The cost of the latter, he said, was estimated at \$800 billion spread over several decades.

## Material From Moon

The proposal is to derive 88 per cent of the construction material from the moon and use the abundant solar energy available 24 hours a day at the site. The initial station would be a fat cylinder 2,300 feet long, its axis aimed toward the sun.

Mirrored panels on the sides would be swung open to reflect sunlight into the cylinder 12 hours a day. The would be opened and closed to simulate sunrise and sunset. A parabolic reflector at the end of the cylinder opposite the sun would focus sunlight onto a power generator.

Much attention was paid last week to the feeding and well-being of the colonists. It was calculated that, given the intensive agriculture possible in a space colony, 440 pounds of growing plants and animals would be sufficient to support each inhabitant.

Dr. Richard Falk, professor of international law and professor at Princeton, suggested the need for a goal heroic dimensions to lift the nation from a feeling of aimlessness. Space colonies, established under international auspices, he said, could test novel forms of self-government.

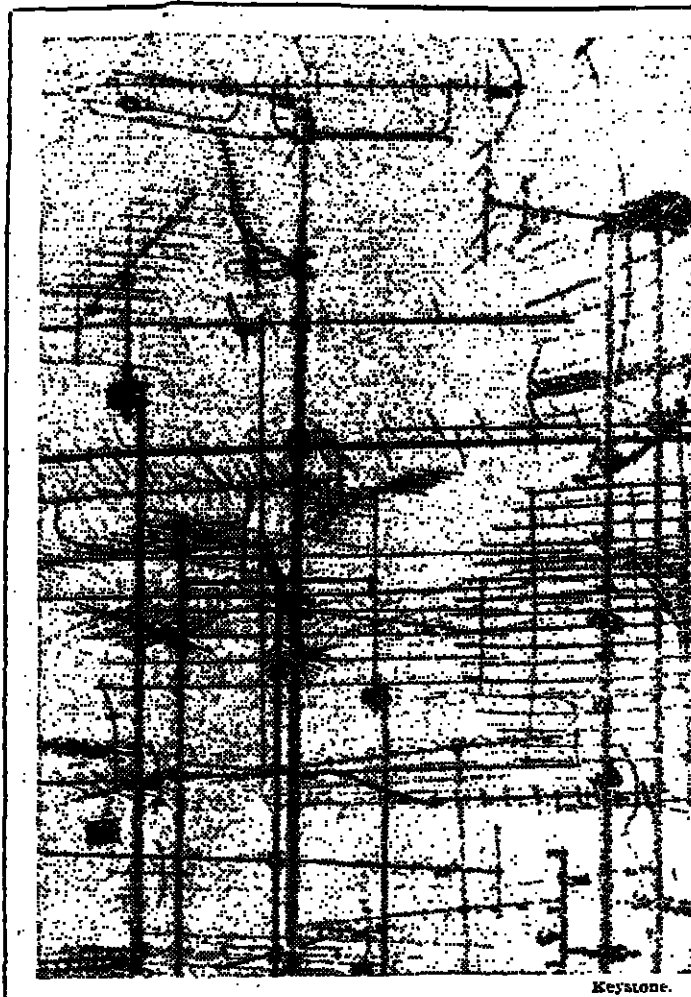
## Cuba 'Clarifies' Castro Comment On Exiles' Status

MIAMI, May 12 (AP).—A high Cuban official today backtracked slightly on a recent statement by Premier Fidel Castro that about 700,000 exiles "are no longer Cubans."

The government-controlled radio broadcast a "clarifying" explanation of citizenship by Blas Roca, a member of the Communist party secretary. Mr. Roca heads a commission that is completing work on a new Cuban constitution.

Article 32 of the new document declares that citizenship will be lost by those "who on foreign territory conspire in any way, or act against the people of Cuba and its socialist and revolutionary institutions." Mr. Roca was quoted as saying in the broadcast monitored in Miami.

"Those who have left Cuba and do not carry out or take part in any counter-revolutionary activity will not be deprived of their citizenship by the revolutionary government," Mr. Roca added. In a recent interview, Mr. Castro was quoted as saying that "there is only one Cuban people, the people who live here." He said that those who fled were not welcome to return.



CITY SIGHTS—Forest of television antennas in Bamberg, Bavaria. Reportedly some of the residents plan to replace tangle with a community antenna.

## For U.S. Bicentennial

Exhibit to Give George III  
His Say on American Revolt

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, May 12 (WP).—The far-off colonial war was not going well at all and the monarch attributed it to the softness of his command. If only they "will act with a little less leniency (which I really think [is] cruelly as it keeps up the contest)," George III wrote to a minister in March, 1777, "the next campaign will bring the Americans to a temper to accept of such terms as may enable the mother country to keep them in order."

There was to be no nonsense about winning hearts and minds, King George insisted. "The reigning [of] their affection is an idle idea," he wrote. "It must be the convincing them that it is in their interest to submit, and then... they will dread further broils."

When the end came, the King did not hide his humiliation. "I cannot conclude without mentioning how sensibly I feel the dismemberment of America from this empire," he wrote Lord Shelbourne in November, 1782. "The next year," he wrote Lord North, "I have signed the warrants for the attendance of the heralds for the proclamation of peace."

I am glad it is on a day when I am not in town as I think this complements the downfall of the lustre of this empire."

The three letters are among 200 maps, diaries, porcelain figurines, paintings, cartoons and other items that the British Library has assembled to mark the 200th anniversary of the war for independence. It was not Britain's finest hour, but the library has searched through its enormous collection for the exhibition.

Opens on July 4

Appropriately enough, it will open here to the public on July 4 (it closes on Nov. 2) and will be staged in the King's Library of the British Museum, which was built to house George III's enormous collection.

The exhibition offers a rare glimpse into the unbuttoned attitudes of the British toward their rebellious subjects and especially their patronizing view of the colonists.

After the war, Nicholas Creswell went to see new United States for a look around. He wrote in his diary that George Washington had to be "one of nature's geniuses, a heaven-born general if there is any of that sort."

That a Negro-driver should, with a ragged band of undisciplined people, the sum and refuse of all nations on earth, so long keep a British general at bay... with as fine an army of veteran soldiers as ever England had on the American continent... is astonishing."

Rare Rifle Shown

Among the prize items in the exhibition is a rare Ferguson rifle, named for the Scots "loyalist" whose little hand used it with such devastating effect. The British Army fought the American "guerrillas" with clumsy muskets, loaded by a man standing and ramming home a charge and firing only one or two rounds a minute. Since the Redcoats paid no attention to cover, their erect figures made splendid targets.

Maj. Patrick Ferguson invented a breech-loaded gun that could be loaded lying down and get off six or seven shots a minute. But the British never used it with such devastating effect. The British Volunteer Rifle Corps of "loyalists" They were beaten at Kings Mountain and the Continental short of lead, melted down most of the captured weapons. Only a handful of Ferguson's survived and the library has one for its show.

For historians, the most important item in the exhibition is possibly the famous red-line map, a huge, multicolored engraving of North America on which

Richard Oswald, the British Peace Commissioner, drew in red ink the agreed boundaries of the new United States.

The American commissioners, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, did very well by their young nation. Oswald's line gave the Americans at sea a 60-mile continental limit and 130 miles for fishing rights.

The last word belongs to George III: a bouquet of sour grapes with which he consoled himself on losing America. "Envy seems to be so much the striking feature of its inhabitants," he wrote Lord Shelbourne, "that it may not in the end be an evil that they become aliens to this kingdom."

## Vatican Disavows Trafficking In Bricks From the Holy Door

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 12 (NYT).—The Vatican has disavowed traffic in "Holy Year" souvenir bricks that supposedly were used to block the Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica and that are on sale for \$40 to \$80.

Churchmen say it is only an example of the money interests, and occasional rackets, that have inevitably sprung up around every religious event through the ages.

At the start of the current jubilee, Pope Paul VI urged Romans not to fleece the pilgrims who were flocking here.

Money Tight

There may be no connection but newspapers have been saying that the visitors do not spend very much. Many are put up in convents or other church institutions where they pay \$10 a day for hotel-type accommodation and three meals, so the hotel industry is complaining.

Vendors of religious articles are thriving, however. The pilgrims buy vast quantities of rosaries, pictures and statues of saints, and other keepsakes. Hundreds, maybe thousands, of the Holy Door "relics" were purchased before the authorities became aware of them.

The bricks carry the coat of arms of the late Pope Pius XII, who reigned during the last

"Holy Year." In 1950, at the end he ceremoniously closed the Holy Door, one of the five entrances connecting the portico of St. Peter's and the interior of the church. Vatican workers walked it up, using 2,680 special bricks.

The Holy Door, which is on the right side of the portico, remains closed between jubilees. Pope Paul unsealed it Christmas Eve, formally inaugurating the 1975 Holy Year, which he dedicated to "renewal and reconciliation."

The bricks were piled in a Vatican storeroom and at least some have apparently been sold in unauthorized transactions. But most of those visitors have bought are said to be fakes.

As if to complicate matters, a ceramics concern, Rosenthal, has produced a widely sold replica of the bricks, a papal coat of arms and all the necessary "relic" markings as a commercial reproduction.

The bricks with which the Holy Door will be walled up next Christmas will be new ones.

Park Backed  
On Security  
By OppositionTwo Laws Endorsed  
By S. Korean Party

SEOUL, May 12 (AP).—President Chung Hwan Park's chief political opposition declared its support today for Mr. Park's new security crackdown following the Communist victories in Indochina.

The New Democratic party announced after a caucus that it endorsed "in principle" two new security laws being drafted by the government.

The government is drawing up an internal security law generally aimed at placing former Communists under stricter surveillance, along with a law to restrict the movement of capital out of the country by wealthy emigres.

Government sources say the legislation is part of a "national emergency system" made necessary by an increased threat from North Korea following the collapse of the U.S.-supported regimes in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

## Crisis Mood

The New Democrats had been skeptical about any new legislation that further restricted civil liberties in the name of national security. But the opposition party and other organizations generally critical of the Park regime's repressive rule have refrained from radical anti-government protests in the crisis mood that has prevailed since Saigon fell. A crowd estimated at a million people Saturday staged in Seoul the biggest anti-Communist rally since the 1953 Korean armistice. Opposition politicians attended to back "the noble cause of anti-Communism."

The recent visit to Peking by North Korean President Kim Il Sung has further strengthened Mr. Park's argument that North Korea, encouraged by the Communist victories in Indochina, might again invade the South.

The United States, which still maintains 38,000 troops in South Korea, has reaffirmed its defense commitments to South Korea and has avoided public criticism of Mr. Park's measures.

## Warsaw Pact Session

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—Parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries will meet in the Polish capital Wednesday and Thursday on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet military alliance.

Tass reported.

PARIS, May 12 (NYT).—The Vatican has disavowed traffic in "Holy Year" souvenir bricks that supposedly were used to block the Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica and that are on sale for \$40 to \$80.

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The bricks with which the Holy Door will be walled up next Christmas will be new ones.

Bonn Chancellery Tightens Guard

BONN, May 12 (UPI).—The government today barred tourists from visiting the grounds of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's official residence, which used to be one of the capital's top attractions in Bonn with stepped-up security precautions.

Government spokesman Armin Grunewald said that Chancellery employees may no longer park their private automobiles on the grounds and that the contingent of federal border troops guarding the premises has been reinforced.

Mr. Grunewald said the tightening-up of security precautions had nothing to do with the shoot-out Friday between police and suspected members of an urban guerrilla gang at nearby Cologne, in which a policeman and a suspected member of the self-styled "Red Army Faction" sharded group allegedly led by Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader, were killed.

DEATH NOTICES

Mrs. Julia KERRAN regrets to announce the sudden death of her brother.

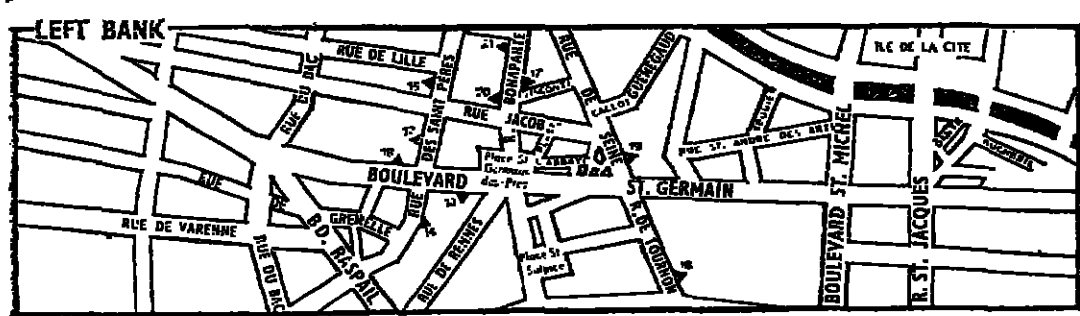
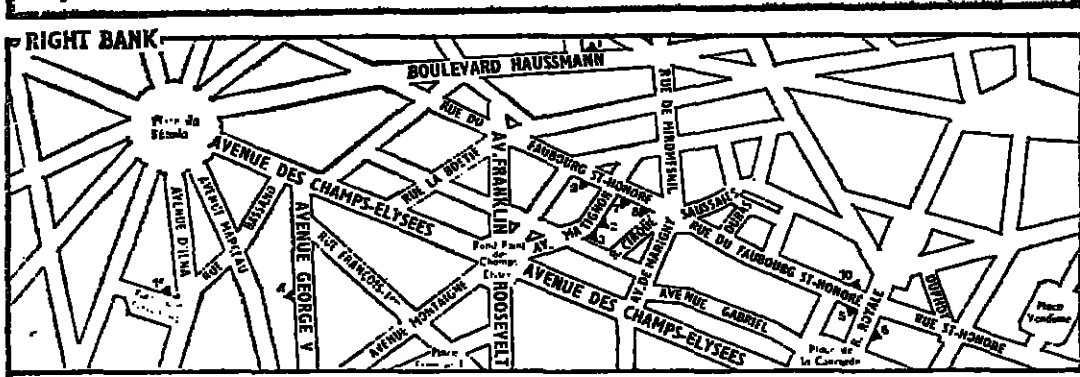
Thomas KERRAN, in Paris on May 10, 1973, at the age of 45. A service will be held in Paris on May 14th, at 10:30 a.m. at the Sacre Coeur Church. This is the funeral notice.

14 Rue de Martignac, 75007 Paris.

The Management and the Staff of EDITIONS COMTE WAST-S.A. regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Paul WAST.

Mr. Thomas KERRAN, the administrator of the company and honorary director of the EDITIONS COMTE WAST-S.A. A service will be held in Paris on May 14th, at 10:30 a.m. at the Sacre Coeur Church.

## PARIS ART GALLERIES



- | RIGHT BANK   | RIGHT BANK   | LEFT BANK  |
|--|--|--|
| (1) GALERIE ARIEL<br>101 Boulevard Haussmann (tel. 227-12-09).<br>Appel, Balthus, Bonnard, Braque, Chirico, Dufrenoy, Giacometti, Kandinsky, Matisse, Modigliani, Picasso, Pollock, Tanguy, Van Der Velden, etc.   | (1) MARTIN-CAILLE MATIGNON<br>73 Rue Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 266-80-71).<br>PIERRE CORNE, MAX-ROSTEN, etc.   | (14) GALERIE BASSAN<br>67 Rue des Saints-Pères (tel. 441-15-18).<br>CONTEMPORARY MASTERPIECES  |
| (2) Galerie Emmanuel DAVID<br>11 Avenue Matignon (tel. 279-94-98).<br>Bertalan, Francis Bacon, Bruegel, Chagall, Debra, Giacometti, Kandinsky, Matisse, Modigliani, Picasso, Pollock, Tanguy, Van Der Velden, etc. | (2) GALERIE NICHOL<br>61 Faubourg St-Hippolyte (tel. 266-82-95).<br>COCHET, etc.   | (15) Paul FACCHETTI New<br>Address: 9 Rue des Saints-Pères, tel. 260-76-23.  |
| (3) WALLY FINDLAY<br>GALLERIES INTERNATIONAL<br>New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, etc.<br>2 Avenue Matignon (tel. 227-76-14).<br>JENNIFER, April 11, May 17.  | (3) HERVE ODERMATT<br>25 Rue des Saints-Pères (tel. 266-82-58).<br>KANDINSKY, PICASSO, DEBRA, LIGER, etc.  | (16) Galerie KARL FLINKER<br>25, rue de Tournon (tel. 333-13-72).<br>Artists from the Gallery<br>MILTON, from May 22.                    |
| (4) WALLY FINDLAY<br>GEORGE V GALLERY<br>GALLERY<br>101 Rue de la Harpe (tel. 227-76-14).<br>JENNIFER, April 11, May 17.   | (4) VISION NOUVELLE<br>6 Place des Filles-du-Calvaire (tel. 227-76-14).<br>Pierre-Yves THÉVENAZ, Graphic works.<br>Prints, books illustrated by Colquhoun. | (17) SUEURS CLAIRES<br>19 Rue Bonaparte (tel. 622-55-59).<br>Books, Drawings, Lithographs, Prints.<br>Dali, Dufrenoy, Fribourg, Joffroy. |
| (5) GALERIE DE FRANCE<br>3 Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 265-82-27).<br>ALAN DAVIS, until May 30.   | (5) ABCD<br>36 Rue des Saints-Pères (tel. 227-76-14).<br>Appel, Braque, Chagall, etc.  | (18) ALEXANDRE IOLAS - Paris<br>196 Rue Saint-Germain (tel. 722-13-30).<br>Marcel MARTEL, Verneuil, May 14.                              |
| (6) IRIS CLERT - CHRISTOFFLE<br>12 Rue de la Harpe (tel. 227-76-14).<br>ADAM & DUBA  | (6) GALERIE ATTALI<br>126 Rue Saint-Germain (tel. 265-82-27).<br>MARTIN PAN, until May 31.<br>Video Art Contemporary Masters.                              | (19) GALERIE MELKI<br>35 Rue de Seine (tel. 622-13-70).<br>Albert Bonnard, Braque, Chagall, etc.   |
|  |  | (20) GALERIE 27<br>27 Rue Bonaparte (tel. 622-13-71).<br>DONN NOULTON<br>"April 17"  |
|  |  | (21) LUCIE WELLS, G. Bonaparte, 64.<br>Painters from the Gallery.  |



## Black Africa, Arab Division Snags Session

### Clash Bars Progress By Development Bank

By Thomas A. Johnson

LAGOS, May 12 (NYT).—Attempts to promote cooperation between the Arab and black African nations suffered a severe setback last week when delegates of 37 nations attending the 11th annual meeting of the African Development Bank failed to elect a new president for the next three years.

During their often bitter wranglings at the five-day session in Dakar, Senegal, over the candidacies of a black African from Ghana and a Libyan Arab, the delegates never got around to the important African issues of aid to drought regions and the rise in the cost of oil of up to 400 per cent to some member nations.

During the voting for a president, each of the Arab nations supported the Libyan candidate and, joined by some black African nations, they mustered 14 supporting nations and 45 per cent of the vote. The Ghanaian candidate had 23 supporting nations but only 44 per cent of the vote.

Voting percentages are weighted heavily in favor of the African Arab states since some of them, as oil producers, have contributed larger shares to the African Development Bank.

Term Extended

Since the delegates could not agree on a top official, the current president, Abdelwahab Laibidi of Tunisia, will remain in office for at least another year.

Black diplomats, angry at what they perceive as an Arab power bloc, fear that the voting in Dakar was a move to extend their control in black Africa.

A number of black African nations are looking toward oil-producing Arab nations to assist their hard-pressed economies. These states are, therefore, vulnerable to Arab pressures, African diplomats said.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa is currently identifying development programs in black Africa for dollar investments. But the Arab money has not yet begun to flow in large amounts to poor, black countries.

Some black Africans are afraid that major grants by the Arabs will never come, except in gifts for the buildings of mosques, Arabic libraries and for the teaching of the Arabic language.

But the pressure by Arabs for black African support has not let up and their joint meetings of recent years have been, to a great extent, scenes of bitter wrangling.

## Kosygin Arrives In Libya, Receives Warm Welcome

BEIRUT, May 12 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has arrived in Tripoli and been tendered "the biggest reception ever given a foreign prime minister visiting Libya," the Iraqi News Agency reported today.

It said in a dispatch from the Libyan capital that during his four-day visit Mr. Kosygin would hold talks with Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud and was expected to meet with the country's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

The Soviet Premier who is expected in Tunisia after his Libyan visit, said on arriving in Tripoli with 16 aides: "We have arrived as friends and I am very pleased to have the chance to make this visit at the invitation of Abdel Salam Jalloud."

He said that the talks could take place "within the framework of mutual respect among peoples and the Soviet Union's belief in noninterference in the internal affairs of other peoples."

Mr. Kosygin's visit underscores long improvement in Libyan-Soviet relations that dates from the deterioration of Soviet-Egyptian ties after the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1972. Sources said that Libya will seek economic aid and more weapons from Russia as part of new cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

## 12 More Ministers Quit in Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 12 (Reuters).—Lebanon's ministers of justice and planning resigned today over Premier Rashid Solh's handling of last month's armed clashes between Palestinian commandos and rightist Falangist party members.

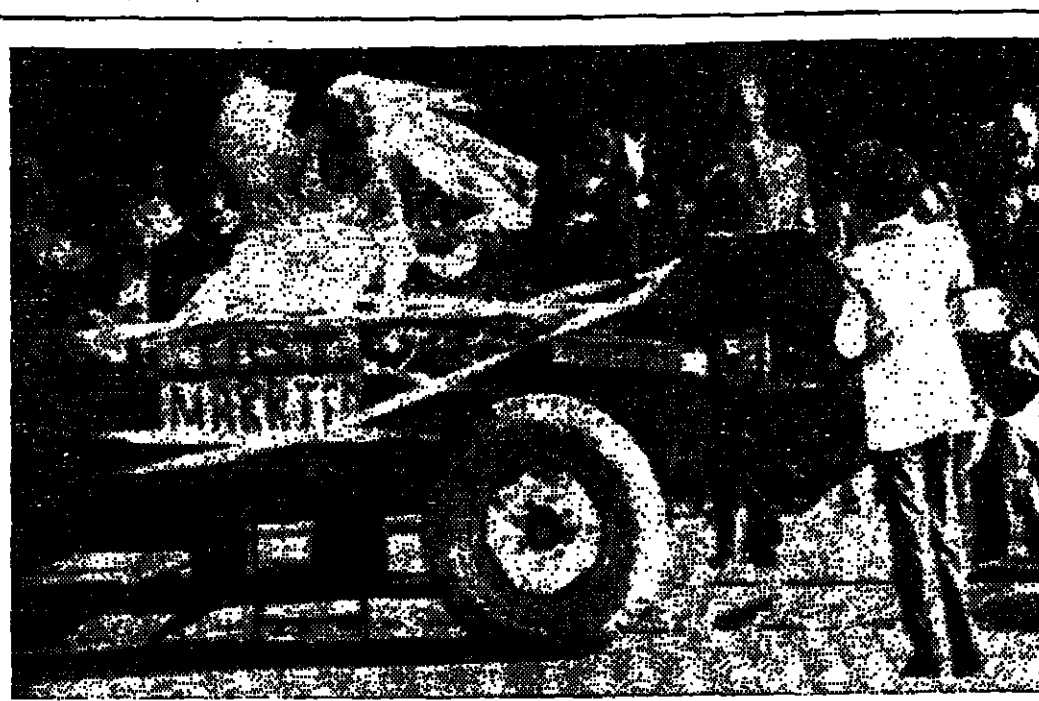
Eight ministers of Mr. Solh's cabinet have resigned since March—seven over the PLO-Palestinian clash. Five cabinet members quit on Wednesday.

Justice Minister Adel Ossiran, the Planning Minister Zaki Mazzeidi, who resigned today, are members of an independent political bloc.

## bya Chad Ex-Aides Held

FRIDOUJAMENA, Chad, May 12 (AP).—Two former officials of the government of the late president Ngarta Tombalbaye have been arrested for "misusing" funds of the Chad Development Bank, a communiqué announced.

The two were the bank's president, Guy Diguimbaye, and its administrator, Abdoulaye Lamana.



SPREADING A LITTLE HAPPINESS—When Michael Jacobs and Debra Strasser left St. Mary's Church in Dover, Wis., after their wedding this weekend, they rode away in a manure spreader, because "We do things a lot differently in the country."

## To Meet Human Needs

## New Cattle Feed Sought to Conserve Grain

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—In the face of growing competition between humans and animals for food, scientists are developing alternative feeds for animals that could release more grain for the hungry without cutting meat consumption by the well-fed.

If successful, these efforts would achieve the goal of those who urge that Americans reduce their consumption of grain-fed meat. But it would do so without a large shift in consumer preferences away from beef.

The alternative feeds include such wastes or underused sources as the stalks and leaves of grain plants, municipal garbage, the wastes of wood pulp mills, the blood and entrails discarded by slaughterhouses, the pulp of apples and oranges pressed for juice and of seeds pressed for oil and even livestock manure.

In addition, ways are being found to improve pastures and rangeland to permit more cattle to grow to market weight with little or no grain feeding.

The significance of these developments was discussed at a month in a two-day conference of 24 leading experts on livestock management, food production and related fields.

The meeting was called by the Rockefeller Foundation to discuss the place of animals in the future world food supply.

Dr. John Pino, director of agricultural programs for the foundation, said a goal of the meeting was to assess the validity of the popular campaign urging people to eat less meat so that more grain could be released for famine relief.

"Our goal is not to eliminate any one kind of food or shift diets around to meet some arbitrary criteria," Dr. Pino said. "What we want to do is find the most efficient ways of making the best use of all our natural resources to produce food."

An undercurrent at the meeting was the feeling that a combination of global economic, political and humanitarian forces might push the United States to set priorities for the types of food it can produce so that more of this country's rich agricultural resources could be devoted to the needs of other countries.

Dr. Pino said he could foresee a time in which the demand for food would be so great that farmers, livestock producers and society in general would be under pressure to abandon the present inefficient practices that destroy wastes and by-products that have nutritive value.

Several participants cited experiments showing that many wastes can be turned into feed for livestock, particularly for ruminant animals such as cattle, that are able to extract nutrients from fibrous materials that humans cannot live on.

Dr. Terry Klopfenstein of the University of Nebraska told the meeting of experiments with feeding crop residues—the stalks and leaves left after the grain is harvested—to cattle. He calculated that the world production of crop residues could provide enough nutrition to support 300 million cattle. He said that within the United States about 60 million cattle, or nearly half the present number, could be raised on crop residues.

Autonomy and Amnesty

The national "reconciliation" arranged by Sudan's President

For God-forsaken, dry-sucked, fly-blown wilderness, commend me to the Upper Nile... an infernal region, a howling waste of weed, mosquitoes, flies and fever. I have passed through it and now I have no fear of the hereafter.

An English traveler, writing in the late 18th century.

By Jack Foise

YEH, the Sudan, May 12.—The country thus described has not changed much. But to the harsh handiwork of nature have been added the ravages of a long civil war, which ended just three years ago.

Today, at least, one can travel over a gravel road, rutted with the regularity of an old-fashioned washboard, that makes traveling easy if one learns to "post" in a Land Rover.

The road leads from Juba on the White Nile 100 miles west to the town of Yeh (pronounced "Yeh"). It is sparsely traveled (for no gasoline has arrived in Juba for the last two weeks), and the only traffic hazards are baboons scampering across the road with the abandon of schoolchildren.

The real danger is an occasional land mine, forgotten in ambush sites along the road after the fighting ended between the government's Arab forces from the north and the blacks of the southern Sudan.

Autonomy and Amnesty

The national "reconciliation" arranged by Sudan's President

## Numeiri's Popularity Makes Sudan 'Reconciliation' Work

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Autonomy and Amnesty

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## But North-South Cleavage Persists

Gaafar Numeiri in early 1972 gave the southerners substantial autonomy, and amnesty for the rebel fighters who called themselves the "Anyanya," a tribal word for an insect that stings.

In fact, some of the rebel units were integrated into the government army, being allowed for a time to keep their own arms, uniforms and junior leaders.

Due to Mr. Numeiri's popularity with many southern tribes (although he is a northerner, a Moslem and a military man), the war-ending settlement continues to function. But a recent "Anyanya" mutiny at the town of Akobo indicates that the merging of forces may be coming unstuck.

Certainly the cleavage is distinct, for the government troops (called by southerners the "Old Forces") are garrisoned on a hill outside of Yeh, while the camp of the "absorbed forces" (the former rebels) is closer to town.

Also apparent in Yeh is the dismal state of its 10,000 residents and the general disarray of local government—a reflection on the regional government in Juba. It is composed of well-meaning southern politicians, but they are totally inexperienced in planning, decision-making and following through.

High Literacy

Literacy is 80 per cent to 90 per cent, and what school instruction there is has been hamstrung by a regional council decision to keep English as the primary language, while the central government demands that it be Arabic.

Unable to raise meaningful sums through taxation, the southerners must depend for revenue on the central authority in Khartoum. Funds from there seem to be given grudgingly, with some odd restrictions on how the money must be spent.

At least a million onetime rebel refugees are back in their rebuilt mud-and-straw hut villages, existing on near-starvation rations but one of the big reconstruction projects is a brewery in the southwestern town of Wau.

Government workers have gone unpaid for months. There seem to be as many jobless as there are farmers who raise "dura," the local grain, in clearings carved out of the endless bush country. Widows eke out a living by making their "dura" into a local brew for sale.

Summing up conditions in the southern region, the executive council president, Abel Alier, said in a recent interview: "The government is faced with a gigantic task of reconstruction and development, with limited material resources at its disposal. There is bound to be impatience about the pace of progress, but we are satisfied with the advance that is being made. After all, the south had been in turmoil for 17 years and it was not a developed area before that period either."

Wilson Libel Action Ended by Agreement

LONDON, May 12 (Reuters).—A libel action brought by Prime Minister Harold Wilson over two Daily Express stories concerning land deals was ended by agreement in the High Court today.

A spokesman for the publishers, Beaverbrook Newspapers, said the paper never had any intention of alleging that Mr. Wilson had participated in land speculation and there were no grounds for such suggestions.

# Could the next Olympics be in Pretoria, South Africa?



There's no reason why it couldn't—except that South Africa itself is barred from the Olympic Games.

We were expelled a few years ago at the insistence of some nations who claimed that equal opportunity in sport for the different races did not exist in South Africa.

(In golf, South Africa has more black players competing in professional tournaments than even the United States.)

Responsible voices in the Olympic movement objected to this irrational ouster but were soon drowned.

With our black and white merit teams denied access to the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968 and more recently Munich, we had to find another way of providing them with international competition.

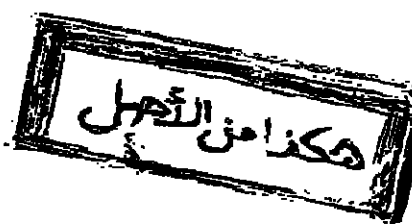
In 1973 we staged our own mini-Olympics, attended by more than 2,000 sportsmen from all over the world. In Pretoria they competed for gold, silver and bronze, regardless of race, colour or creed.

Since then, we have hosted many other international events and world championships.

There is no reason why South Africa should not host the next real Olympics—providing she is accepted back into the Olympic community.

And why shouldn't she be?

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, WC2N 5DP.





## Israel and Europe

The signing, by Israel and representatives of the European Economic Community, of a new trade treaty in the teeth of strong Arab objections should make Israelis recognize that Western Europe is by no means a great job of patty in the hands of their oil-rich foes. This had been the previous contention of many Israelis in the wake of the October war and the petroleum embargo. But at the same time Israel should take another look at its latest incursion into Lebanon for some of the sources of its virtual diplomatic isolation even before the Arabs brandished their oil sword.

The Common Market was right to resist Arab insistence that the EEC's efforts to create favorable trading conditions throughout the Mediterranean wait on Arab participation. The Arabs' conditions for such participation are more complex than those of Israel and the attempt to correlate the trade of the whole region at one time bears too much resemblance to the kind of monolithic negotiation with which the Arabs broke up the recent preparatory conference of the oil-producing and oil-consuming states. Moreover, the tone of the Arab objections (especially that of Algeria) to the Common Market pact with Israel has implications of the attitude with which the Arabs have managed to stalemate the meeting of African and Arab states over the presidency of the African Development Bank. Oil is admittedly

powerful; it cannot be accepted as omnipotent.

But Israel must not draw too sweeping a conclusion from the open disagreements which mark an increasing number of discussions between the Arab states and other portions of the world. The difficult and delicate problem of adjusting relations between Israel and its neighbors depends for its solution on much more than the relative tempers of the Arab governments and those outside the Middle East with which they have dealings.

The raid into Lebanon provides a case in point. That country is already badly split over the presence of Palestinians in its territory, much as Jordan was, with the additional complication of Christian-Muslim frictions. But to add to Lebanon's difficulties in this respect only creates further demands for a genuine settlement of the Palestinian issue—probably at the expense of present Israeli sentiments on the subject. And when this issue is presented internationally, Israel may well find that those who face up to the Arabs on trade or oil will support them on a readjustment of the boundaries resulting from the 1967 war and on some kind of Palestinian state. This will not be due primarily to any selfish fears or hopes to avoid reprisals or obtain special consideration by the Arabs with respect to oil, but as a matter of reasonable justice and practicality in resolving the long disputes over the place of Israel in the Middle East.

## America's Best Self

The victors in Cambodia have emptied the cities, driven huge numbers of people on a forced march into the countryside, and recognized no distinctions of age or sex or circumstance in their ruthless zeal to create a "new society." The Communist rulers in neighboring South Vietnam, more accustomed to power and more sophisticated in creating images for the outside world, have adopted a more urbane style. But no one doubts that there, too, coercion and "re-education" will produce the gray conformity of totalitarianism.

The values that Americans and most people of the Western world cherish—such as the right of privacy, the liberties of intellectual self-expression and free political association, and the benefits of pluralism—enjoyed at best only a perilous existence in Indochina and a few never became rooted at all; but now they have vanished—and the turbulent newspapers, nascent trade unions, and semi-clandestine politics of Saigon are suppressed, while Phnom Penh has become an urban graveyard.

There is nothing further the United States can do to influence decisively the future course of events in Cambodia or Vietnam. But there is something it can do to bear witness to the values in which Americans believe. It can welcome and assist those

150,000 Vietnamese and the handful of Cambodians who escaped to the United States.

There can be little doubt now why Vietnamese queued by the thousands to get away, risked their lives to climb aboard U.S. helicopters, sailed unrepentant craft out on the open ocean to reach waiting U.S. vessels, and at the end clawed frantically up the walls of the U.S. Embassy compound. For them, America was a beacon of hope as the long dark night of tyranny closed over their homeland.

In the reflexive recoil from the collapse of the whole U.S. effort in Indochina, some Americans initially wanted to turn their backs on the refugees, these living reminders of defeat. Some thought of the competition for jobs and gave way to unfounded fears. Others, unable to disengage from the passions against the Vietnam war, looked at the refugees and saw political symbols instead of hapless human beings.

But there has been a visible turn in public sentiment in recent days. Congress is moving to appropriate the bulk of the funds requested by President Ford for the transportation and resettlement of the refugees. It could not do otherwise if America is to be true to its ideals. In a time of adversity, America must be able to look at the Vietnamese refugees and see its own best self.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Hanoi's View of U.S.

The failure in Indochina and the demoralization in the United States clearly prove that the United States can no longer maintain its role of international gendarme or even regional gendarme. The world situation continues to witness the most profound changes, which cannot be reversed even by the combined strength of all the imperialist powers. . . . To shake off U.S. control and to dismantle their military bases is an urgent demand of all peoples in Southeast Asia.

—From Nhan Dan (Hanoi).

### Cambodia's Khmer Rouge

The picture is not, primarily, the familiar one of a brutal and licentious army marauding about a vanquished territory looting and raping, even though there have been some individual acts of brutality. It is not even, apparently, one of mass executions or political opponents.

What the Khmer Rouge has done is on an altogether more stupefying scale of brutality. It has driven the populations of whole towns, at a few hours' notice, into the jungle. Women and children, one old.

Two object, it is claimed, is not mass murder but the creation of a completely

agrarian society—one in which poverty and hard work will be enforced on all. Some think, on the other hand, that the real purpose of the operation is to institute a rapid process of natural selection designed to kill off the old and the weak and leave the Khmer Rouge's triumphant youth in untrammelled command of its heritage.

How much pride do those who cheered the military success of the Khmer Rouge now feel?

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Pathet Lao

Laos is clearly passing under the control of the Communist Pathet Lao. But the manner of its going is different from the experiences of its neighbors, South Vietnam and Cambodia. All three countries share the effects of American involvement, but not other developments.

The risk of fitting Laotian developments into patterns elsewhere in the area is that the outcome may be distorted. The Pathet Lao might then be pushed away from leaving room for other factions in their government and from producing, in current terms in Indochina, a relatively moderate if nationalistic regime.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 13, 1900

NEW YORK—Jim Jeffries knocked Jim Corbett out in the twenty-third round of their fight for the heavyweight championship of the world, which took place at the Seaside Sporting Club, Coney Island, last evening. The betting was 5 to 2 on Jeffries, who weighed 210 lb. while Corbett was at 182 lb. The match was fought under straight Queensberry rules.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 13, 1925

HOUSTON—Speaking before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in convention here, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover decried the tendency to centralize government which has been apparent in recent years. He said: "The war drove us to great centralization of government, but this trend must be reversed or we will all lose the initiative that made this country what it is."



'Something in the Air.'

## Chastened Dollar—End of an Era

By William F. Buckley Jr.

GENEVA.—The frightening stories you hear about prices in Europe are largely true. It will require a major change in the American mind to revise the fiction that Europe is where you go to have a cheap vacation. A generation's experience with a dollar swagging down the European marketplace taking a little of this, a bunch of that, and filling up the basket in overflowing is now as remote as the Paris of Ernest Hemingway.

A few concrete examples I and my six bags and briefcases needed, the other afternoon, to get from Geneva to Montreux, which is superhighway all the way, about 60 miles. Price? Three hundred francs. The easiest way to translate Swiss francs into what we used to call Real Money is to multiply by four. It comes to \$120—for an hour's car ride. (I write these words on the train.)

Two weeks ago I was one night at the Dolder Grand in Zurich, a lovely hotel I have known since childhood. I asked for the smallest suite. The bill was \$160. A few months ago, driving by night to the mountains and having gazed at the food proffered on the airplane by BEA, my wife and I looked for a country inn, found one, ordered two sandwiches each and a bottle of the local wine. Twenty dollars.

### Not Their Fault

The Swiss will tell you, quite politely and quite cogently, that, really, it isn't their fault. Only two and a half years ago you could take a ten dollar bill to a bank and get 45 francs for it. At that rate the hotels, taxis, and ham sandwiches in Switzerland have risen only by that almost universal 10 per cent a year that everybody seems to get used to. But when you add to that 10 per cent two devaluations of the dollar, you get a polarization that makes travel in Switzerland—and France, and Germany—terribly expensive.

It is, I think, not an exaggeration to say that travel within America is substantially cheaper than in Europe. Our gasoline is half as expensive. Our typical motel rooms are half as high. Except for the fancy spots in the fancy cities, our cuisine is, I would guess, about three quarters as high. Inflation, as Lord Keynes reminded us, is a most evil disease not least because its consequences are so subtle, so pernicious, so difficult to track down. The United States has gravely mismanaged its economic affairs, but it is only lately that we began to realize that you just scope your thought we had by virtue of our dizzying per capita wealth is very largely illusory.

Everyone knows, of course, that the richest per capita state is one of those places in the Persian Gulf, where there is an oil pool per goatherder. And this is true—specifically, of Kuwait, which has a per capita gross national product of \$11,000. But surely we are next, and well ahead even of the Europeans?

No. The second richest country (I use per capita income, of course) is Switzerland, at \$7,270. After Switzerland comes Sweden, with \$6,840. Then Denmark (\$6,800); and only after that, the United States with \$6,596. We are only a little way ahead of West Germany (\$6,215) and France (\$5,265).

The big dip comes at this point with Great Britain at \$3,385. Recently Mr. Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proudly announced that the government is spending \$2,400 per year on every member of the working population. But not to stray from the point: The United States is massively rich because it has a huge capital plant geared to produce for 200 million people. That capital plant can accomplish marvels: It can land people on the moon, produce 10 million automobiles, provide a huge percentage of the entire world foodstuffs.

But it is powerless to defend itself against the depredations of politicians who abuse it: by taxing it into premature senility; by improvident fiscal and monetary policies. The United States has done more than any country in the world to lift its own people and—by the export of capital and technology—other people, out of material misery. But a few days in Europe, with humiliating trips to the money-changer's window, reminds us that an era is over.

## Cultural Arrogance

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Journalism is by nature episodic and ephemeral. Most of what appears in newspapers fades as quickly as the context of events. But there was a piece of work the other day that I think will live, as writing and something more: The set of stories filed by Sydney H. Schanberg of The New York Times on his emergence from Cambodia. Just as old-fashioned reporting, the stories were extraordinary. The reader felt the city and the terror as the Khmer Rouge, within hours of taking Phnom Penh on April 17, suddenly ordered everyone out of the city. Schanberg described the scene without compromise, giving us both dramatic details and a larger view of that harrowing day.

But there was another element in the pieces, one not so usual in journalism. Schanberg expressed a sense of his own fallibility, his uncertainty in the face of events so profound.

"Everyone," he wrote, "Cambodians and foreigners alike, had felt that when the Communists came and the war finally ended, at least the suffering would largely be over. All of us were wrong."

Then he asked questions about the meaning of the forced evacuation. Was it just brutality, the law of the jungle, or did the revolutionaries and their peasant army see a return to the countryside as the only way to start on their vision of a new society? Schanberg gave no sure answers. What he was trying to do was see events as other eyes might be seeing them—trying to take himself, and us, out of our Western assumptions for a moment. He even asked himself why the hundreds of Westerners inside the French Embassy compound in Phnom Penh, including Russians, were so acquisitive and selfish, quarreling over cigarettes and food, while the Khmer Rouge outside ignored valuable houses and slept on the ground.

For years in Cambodia, before the end, Sydney Schanberg worked to throw off the blinders of American ideology and see the reality of war as it affected the lives of Cambodians. His was an example of a wider phenomenon: The ability of correspondents in the Indochina war to perceive, and convey, other people's vision. The American correspondents went out there with as little knowledge of Indochina as the rest of us, and with the inevitable cultural assumptions. At the beginning they almost all accepted the official American view of the

war: That we were winning hearts and minds, building a nation in South Vietnam and so forth.

But the correspondents were able to break through illusion. They learned that the Vietnamese were not American in outlook and never would be. They saw that the Americanism on the surface of life in Saigon could not abolish Vietnamese attitudes or history or culture.

Of course some U.S. officials on the ground perceived that, too. But the top Americans in Saigon and Washington never learned—not from the beginning 20 years ago through April, 1975. There was a cultural arrogance, an imperial assumption that by superiority or sheer power our way of life must prevail. It played a significant part in America's disaster in Indochina.

### History-Dependent

Alexander Woodside, professor of Sino-Vietnamese history at Harvard, said recently, "Vietnam is probably one of the contemporary world's purest examples of a history-dependent, history-obsessed society, in which even the most routine day-to-day political decision-making seems practically unimaginable without reference to history. The United States is probably the contemporary world's purest example of a society which is perpetually trying to abolish history, to avoid amnesia."

Prof. Woodside suggested correctly that this tremendous difference in outlook was one reason for American folly in Vietnam. He said the "American pretense that other people's histories don't count is, unfortunately, one of the things which isolates America from the rest of the world."

"Thinking in more historical terms," he said, "might save lives and avoid foreign policy disasters. It is not only history. The danger in official Washington is a curious self-centeredness. A thoughtful State Department official remarked to a British correspondent recently that 'foreign policy is made here in complete disregard of foreign societies. The State Department has not produced a single paper of merit on Portugal. Even now we think of options only in terms of U.S. interests, not of their effects on the country involved.'"

There is one more lesson to be learned: To see others as they see themselves. Or at least to struggle for that difficult perception, as Sydney Schanberg and the other correspondents in Indochina have done.

## John Dornberg

### From Munich:

#### Maihofer's newspaper insert

#### underscored the fact that

#### political terrorism and

#### internal security continue to

#### dominate the domestic

#### political scene

#### in West Germany.

MUNICH.—The international shortage and high price of printing paper notwithstanding, glossy four-color inserts to German dailies seem to have become the rule rather than the exception.

They advertise everything from furniture, fashions and grass seed to laundry detergents, prefabricated houses and political parties.

Frequently they include coupons inviting readers to request more detailed information, catalogues, free samples and, occasionally, to participate in contests.

Being inured to this sort of hard selling approach, I usually give my home-delivered daily a hefty shake each morning so as to direct all inserts right into a large wastebasket I keep specifically for such material and other junk mail.

Hitting the basket is a test of skill and the accuracy of my aim is a good gauge of the sort of day I am about to face.

#### A Miss

Last Saturday morning I missed. With the preliminary feeling of further troubles to come, I stooped over to pick up a brochure entitled "Fear and Reality" that, on first glance, looked like an insurance company's attempt to sell me another policy I don't need.

But on second glance it turned out to be a message from Werner Maihofer, Bonn's minister of the interior, informing me of his successful campaign against crime and political terrorism.

During his year-long tenure as interior minister and that of his predecessor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Maihofer reassured readers, the government had devoted itself intensively to improving internal security.

Four color photographs of police in action and a series of graphs and tables offered supporting evidence.

The staff of the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA), the federal bureau for criminal investigation, he reported, now has three times the agents and six times the budget it had in 1969 when the left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats first took office.

But there might be room for improvement, Maihofer admitted, inviting citizens at large to make recommendations and contribute their views on internal security.

#### A Content

To stimulate replies, he announced a contest. The best 20 suggestions will entitle entrants to their choice of three prizes: a personal meeting with Maihofer, a trip to BKA headquarters in Wiesbaden, or a visit to the helicopter squadron of the federal border guard.

"Be sure to fill out the attached coupon legibly and submit it with your letter," Maihofer's brochure advised.

It is surely coincidence that the insert happened to be in the very paper reporting on last Friday's fatal shootout between three alleged anarchists and police in Cologne.

But be that as it may, Maihofer's newspaper insert underscored the fact that political terrorism and internal security continue to dominate the domestic political scene in West Germany.

#### The Trial

They have loomed as the central theme since the abduction of Peter Lorenz, the West Berlin Christian Democratic leader, in March and will loom larger in the months to come, especially with the long trial of anarchist leaders Ullrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader which is scheduled to open in Stuttgart next week.

Despite the SPD-FDP government's tougher stance, as demonstrated by its resolute action during the attack on the Stockholm embassy last month and the obvious benefits that accrued from this firmness during the

state election in Northrhine-Westphalia and the Saarland, the terrorism complex remains a specter.

Instead of subsiding, hysterical demands for more law and order seem to be getting louder.

And the government of Helmut Schmidt appears ready to listen.

Last Wednesday the cabinet enacted a decree that for the first time will give the heretofore largely ineffectual Bundeskriminalamt central federal authority for dealing with terrorism cases.

A special anti-terrorist department with 181 additional agents and an annual budget of \$3 million is being established.

#### For Lawyers

Stricter sanctions may also be in the offing for those defense attorneys of anarchists who conspire with and serve as communications links between their imprisoned clients and the underground anarchist network.

Two of the three lawyers retained by Andreas Baader have already been barred by court order from meeting with him in jail and representing him in court. The third was arrested in Heidelberg on Friday on charges of "supporting a criminal organization." He was later released.

Some of the attorneys are openly sympathetic to the anarchist cause and are suspected of having served as the primary communications channel between various imprisoned terrorists. This allegedly led to organized hunger strikes and even advance knowledge among them of the attempt to obtain their release with the attack on the Stockholm embassy.

Exclusion of suspect attorneys was legitimized by a change in the German judicial code which took effect last January.

In recent weeks an even stiffer measure—court-ordered police surveillance of conversations and meetings between lawyers and defendants—has been proposed by the Christian Democrats.

Although the proposal was rejected both by Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel and the German bar association at its convention in Berlin last week, the possibility of its ultimate adoption cannot be excluded.

#### Gun Battle

On the other hand, if the stringency of law and order demands and the police-state mentality troubles many observers, there is also cause for uneasiness and bristling of the anarchists.

The gun battle in Cologne on Friday which took the lives of a terrorist and a policeman is but the latest indication of their violent determination.

Within the past 10 days there have been three bombings of public buildings and a variety of threats to extract revenge for "freedom fighters murdered by the police."

Interior Minister Maihofer estimates the number of "hard core" activists in the anarchist movement at "certainly less than 100."

Nor is there any question that the terrorist phenomenon is international in scope and a sign of the times, rather than the uniquely German syndrome the CDU and its press make it out to be.

But such reassurances notwithstanding, the anarchists' threats and their apparent ability to carry them out nurture a pervasive fear in Germany which no amount of official assuaging seems to allay.

No one in Germany these days rules out the possibility that the anarchist underground will strike again in yet another desperate and bloody bid to free the movement's leaders, especially before the opening of the main Baader-Meinhof trial next week. The only questions seem to be: when, where and how?



ANNES

## Not Much to Keep An Audience Awake

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 12 (IHT).—Since a bomb exploded behind Festival Palace early Friday morning (IHT, May 10-11) as the 28th "festival" was about to get under way, there has been little to keep people awake here. The mystery of the bombing is yet to be solved. So is the mystery of why there are so many unimportant films on the program.

Italian singer and comic Adriano Celentano and wife Claudia Manri at presentation of his film "Yuppi Du."



The opening film was "Un Drame Heureux," a made-for-TV movie directed by the late Henning Carlsen, who won 1966 Cannes award with his 1964 version of Knut Hamsun's novel "Hunger."

His new film is muddled comedy-drama in which a country doctor rescues a young man from a car accident, takes him home and uses him back to health. This

## Paris Music: Flamboyancy Signed by Marilyn Horne

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 12 (IHT).—The parade of outstanding singers at the Paris Opéra has not yet ended Marilyn Horne, but this season was at least partly composed for in the most recent nights of the Opéra de Paris, in which the American singer gave a generous demonstration of her protean vocal talent and musical sympathies.

A substantial part of the audience at the Théâtre de l'Opéra on Friday seemed to have been there only to hear Miss Horne demonstrate the most flamboyant side of her repertoire "Mura felici" from Rossini's "Donna del Lago." The tenor built up from the dramatic intensity of the recitative through fluid cantatas of the aria's cabaret-like included every trick in the book: high and low, impeccable runs, stunning

leaps from the contralto basement to soprano upper story. To the delight of the assembled enthusiasts, she repeated the cabaret-like, if anything, even greater flamboyance and security.

Less flamboyant, but no less revealing of the singer's art, was her performance of Mahler's five Rückert Lieder, although here the balance with the orchestra, under Michel Piasson, was not always impeccable. But the feeling for the texts and the dramatic play of light and shadow in the singer's tone made this an extraordinary experience too, in particular with "Um Mitternacht" and "Ich Bin der Welt Abhanden Gekommen."

### First Performance

The interplay of musical light and shadow was also present in the program's purely orchestral novelty, the first performance of a new symphony by the French composer Daniel Lesur, subtitled "D'ombre et de lumière." This five-movement work, employing a standard classical orchestra and a familiar musical vocabulary, was of appealingly unforced lyricism in which deeper feelings were lightly masked by transparent and elegant writing for orchestra, ending in a Rossini-like explosion of high spirits in the final "Parade."

### Paris Sale for Charity

PARIS, May 12 (IHT).—A two-day rummage sale to benefit a fund for the blind and several French charities takes place at the American Cathedral in Paris May 14 and 15. Sponsoring the sale is the Holy Guild.



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If your wife comes along with you for more than a week, then on most air fares within Europe, Alitalia will arrange the car for you both as part of the deal. Free mileage. Free insurance. You just pay for petrol.

That'll make you happy and make your wife happy.

For one thing, your wife can drive you to your business in the mornings.

And for the rest of the day, while you're in meeting after meeting, your wife can be seeing sight after sight.

While you're busy studying reports, your wife can be busy studying maps.

And by the time the workday is over, and you're feeling tired and cranky, your wife can do what she does so well: keep you happy.

She can drive you to that marvellous looking restaurant she spotted during the day.



## And we'll provide something to keep her happy.

And after dinner, when you're feeling all refreshed again, and more like your old self, you can take the wheel and drive her to that romantic spot overlooking the city (all cities have them).

Alitalia hopes you'll jump at the Jet Drive program for a couple of reasons.

First of all, we feel that seeing Italy is best with a car. Secondly because we think your wife will enjoy herself far more if she can do things at her own pace.

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back in time to avoid the rush hour.

In Rome, she can have a day's excursion by driving south to Naples, or north to Florence.

Obviously it would be that much nicer if you were able to take these journeys with your wife. And, in fact, this offer is open to you even if you have no business in Italy.

Remember the only stipulation to getting the car as part of your air fare is that you both come and stay in Italy for not less than about a week.

Then if you do have business to attend to, at least you know your wife is really enjoying herself.

And who knows what might happen in a week on Italian roads?

Your wife might even learn how to drive.

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Mix business with Italy

## Neil Simon's Ideal Subject in 'Sunshine Boys'

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT).—People engaged in the serious business of making others laugh need one quality other than that of humor—a sense of their audience. It is true not only of comedians but of authors. They, more than most authors, must know precisely who they are writing for. Otherwise, the laughs will not come. There are few more depressing things than an unsuccessful humorist—unless it is a successful one whose jokes we cannot share.

Few modern writers have Neil Simon's ability to make an audience laugh so loud and long, a talent again dazzlingly displayed in his latest play, "The Sunshine Boys," at the Piccadilly Theatre. Mr. Simon knows precisely who his audience is; that raggedy old man who is the middle-aged comfortable, those who seek reassurance above everything else, who wish to avoid being disturbed, who prefer complacency to contemplation.

Mr. Simon stays firmly within the Broadway formula he has so successfully perfected, writing a situation that would be tragic if it were not so funny. The Sunshine Boys are two aged stars of vaudeville, a double act that split up 11 years ago after 43 years of comic fame and backstage bickering. Willie (Jimmy Jewel) lives in a decrepit New York hotel room, full of self-delusion that

he is able to look after himself and pity that no one offers him work, but dependent upon visits from his nephew Ben (Stuart Damon) who brings him food and, more important, Variety, where he gloomily reads the obituaries of his contemporaries.

Al (Alfred Marks) lives in New Jersey with his daughter and her family, cut off from show business and coping with bad circulation, asthma and the other diseases of age. The two are reunited for a television spectacular on the history of comedy and immediately resume their old hostile partnership, their trivial bickerings that, as much as anything, have held them together over the years.

Mr. Simon, then, is back in the territory of "The Odd Couple," a masculine bond with all the disadvantages of marriage and none of the joys. But, for once, his wisecracking skills have found an ideal subject. Willie and Al carry their vaudevillean styles over into their private lives. The play's funniest scene—unique in a work by Mr. Simon—is played in silence as the couple plod painfully round Willie's hotel room, endlessly rearranging the furniture so that they can rehearse their act. In itself, this is a vaudeville sketch translated.

Mr. Simon, too, is a funny enough writer to be able to convince us that the comedians' act, which we see in part, may well have been a classic of vaudeville. Here he is much aided by the

performances of Mr. Jewel and Mr. Marks, who were both comedians before they were actors.

Mr. Jewel, indeed, was half of a famous British music hall double act, Jewel and Warriss, who split up after a partnership of some 30 years. Here, with his bald dome of a head surrounded by long gray hair, he looks like a cross between a monk and an old clown. His performance has that physical quality that marks the great comedians. If not quite in the class of the recent Ralph Richardson-John Gielgud double act, Mr. Jewel and Mr. Marks nevertheless come close, playing together superbly well.

### A Pattern

Mr. Jewel's performance is broader, more flamboyant. Mr. Marks is meticulously observed, more detailed. He is a ponderous whale forever being harpooned by Mr. Jewel. The two conform to the pattern of the classic comic double acts, and, Mr. Simon seems to suggest, of all long-lasting relationships, which resolve themselves into the bully and the bullied, the aggressor and the victim, who, perhaps deliberately, provokes that aggression.

Christopher Morley has designed a splendidly disheveled setting for the play and Danny Simon directs well, although allowing the New York tone of the wit to become Anglicized. The rest of the cast has little to do except provide feed lines for the central couple. Stuart Damon, as Willie's nephew, is efficient. Isabella Rossellini makes a mind-boggling appearance as vaudeville's idea of the perfect nurse and, for the nostalgics, there is a brief glimpse of another stalwart of British music hall, Eddie Reindeer.

But both music hall and vaudeville were not as safe as Mr. Simon's humor. They stressed anarchy. They possessed a sense of danger even if the final message was one of grudging acceptance. But Mr. Simon exploits nostalgia for its own sake and suggests willing acquiescence in the social system.

Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," at the Aldwych, is another comedy written for a specific audience, this time a courtly one that regarded love as a game played according to strict rules and that also delighted in an author's virtuosity, his skill with language.

But the play, while providing all that its audience could require, also offers more in its insistence on the realities of existence, its detachment from the situations described. Its quietly made point that those who live

their lives according to uninformed preconceptions about its nature are asking for trouble.

David Jones's excellent production for the Royal Shakespeare Company begins with a mock funeral and ends with a real death. The final moments, a song contrasting spring and winter, point up the theme of inexperience and maturity, of foolishness and wisdom.

The characters, unlike those of Mr. Simon's play, are altered by experience. They begin in frivolity, as the King of Navarre and three of his friends swear to spend three years living as monks, studying and ignoring women, continue in high spirits as they pay court to the visiting Princess of France and her three companions, and end in serious compass as they are left to prove their love by new and stronger vows.

The formality of the play's scheme is matched by Shakespeare's use of various verse forms. The play's joy stems from his exuberant use of words. In a delightful green setting designed by Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell Firth, the production has the feel of spring about it, an exhilarating sense of newness. Ian Richardson as Berowne, the most complex and individual of the lovers, suggests this too in the high-speed way he tackles the verse, a virtuoso performance by Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell Firth, the production has the feel of spring about it, an exhilarating sense of newness. Ian Richardson as Berowne, the most complex and individual of the lovers, suggests this too in the high-speed way he tackles the verse, a virtuoso performance by Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell Firth, the production has the feel of spring about it, an exhilarating sense of newness. 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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued on Page 18.)

**This announcement appears as a matter of record only**

**Prefeitura do Municipio de São Paulo**  
(City of São Paulo)

**US \$50,000,000**  
**5-7 year loan**

**to assist the financing of the development of the São Paulo Metro System**

**guaranteed by**

## The Federative Republic of Brazil

arranged by

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**BANK OF AMERICA N.T. AND S.A.**  
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and provided by

**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**

**O Estado de São Paulo S.A. London Branch**

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Connecticut Bank and Trust Company

**Österreichische Bank A.G., affiliation of Dresdener Bank A.G.**

**Latinamerican Bank Limited (EULABANK)**

First National Bank in Dallas  
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

ers National Bank of Detroit Nassau, Bahamas

**America Nassau, Bahamas**      **National City Bank Nassau**

B-1. Union Bank Of Switzerland London Branch

Agent:

**Agent:**

## European Brazilian Bank Limited

حِكْمًا عَنِ الْأَصْلِ



## Philips' Profits Plunge 75 Per Cent in Quarter

AMSTERDAM, May 12 (Reuters).—First-quarter profits plunged 75 per cent, N.V. Philips reported today.

Earnings at the electronics firm totaled 80 million guilders (about \$22.8 million), down from 241 million guilders in the year-ago period.

Sales declined less than 1 per cent to 5,788 billion guilders from 5,828 billion guilders reported last year.

While the company did not comment directly on the drop in earnings, it noted that operating costs in the quarter totaled 5,47 billion guilders, up 5.6 per cent from last year. Taking note of the worldwide business recession, the company said that its inventory at the end of the quarter was equal to 38 per cent of sales in the last 12 months, up from 31 per cent a year earlier.

The company forecast that for all of 1975, sales will probably rise less than the 5 per cent previously forecast.

A company spokesman said that a technical recovery must be expected in the second half of this year as the inventories of its customers will be very low by then.

### Hoechst Expects Lower Profit

FRANKFURT, May 12 (AP-DJ).—Hoechst's net profit this year will definitely fall behind the 611 million deutsche marks earned in 1974, Hoechst AG, chairman, said today.

Presenting the chemical company's annual report for 1974, Mr. Sammet said the deterioration of sales and profit that began to develop during the final 1974 quarter continued in the first quarter of the current year.

Parent company sales fell 14 per cent in the first quarter to 2.03 billion DM from 2.36 billion DM in the year-ago quarter. While pre-tax profits dropped 24.4 per cent to 150 million DM from 230 million DM.

Mr. Sammet stressed, however, that in view of the very poor capacity utilization rate, averaging about 80 per cent during the first quarter (it was as low as 50 per cent in some sectors), the earnings could still be viewed as satisfactory.

Worldwide sales of the Hoechst group climbed to 20,201 billion DM in 1974 from 14,73 billion DM in 1973.

During that period, Hoechst decided to raise its dividend from 10 to 9 DM from 8.50 DM for 1973. Mr. Sammet said the most he expects the company to achieve in profits for the current year would be just enough to again pay a dividend of 9 DM.

Mr. Sammet said the company plans to markedly reduce its workforce during the year to adjust to the expected lower capacity utilization rate during this year.

Worldwide capital spending will total about 1.3 billion DM this year, up from 1.63 billion DM in 1974. Domestic capital spending will total about 1.1 bil-

lion DM, up from 964 million DM last year.

Mr. Sammet predicted that the first-quarter results will be the worst period this year but added that the second quarter, although it will show an improvement over the first three months of the year, will not be a good quarter.

In Munich, Siemens reported that consolidated net profit rose to 231 million DM in the first half of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, from 239 million DM in the year-ago period.

Siemens said that with a rise in worldwide sales of 9 per cent to 8.5 billion DM from 7.9 billion DM a year ago, the return on sales declined to 2.7 per cent from 2.9 per cent.

The worldwide order inflow climbed to 10.7 billion DM from 10.4 billion DM, while the order backlog expanded to 17.4 billion DM from 15.7 billion DM, the electronics firm reported.

The company forecast that worldwide consolidated sales will decline somewhat from last year's volume of 17.2 billion DM.

**Solvay to Raise Dividend**  
BRUSSELS, May 12 (AP-DJ).—Reporting a 17-per-cent rise in 1974 profits, Solvay today proposed a 9-per-cent increase in its 1974 dividend payment.

The annual meeting of the Belgian chemical company, scheduled for June 9, will be asked to approve raising the dividend to 185 francs (about \$5.29) from the 170 francs paid previously.

Consolidated profits rose to 2.97 billion francs last year from 2.53 billion francs reported in 1973. Net profits at the parent company alone were up 20 per cent at 1.85 billion francs.

The company noted, however, that the 1974 figures were not directly comparable to the 1973 earnings as Solvay last year adopted the last-in-first-out system of accounting.

Consolidated sales were ahead almost 23 per cent over the 1973 totals at 78.39 billion francs.

## Nippon Steel Earnings Show Recovery in Latest Half-Year

TOKYO, May 12 (AP-DJ).—Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steelmaker, reported today that net profit for the six months ended March 31 rose to 18.84 billion yen (about \$57.8 million), from 13.01 billion in the September term but were below the 27.75 billion yen earned a year earlier.

Sales in the March term climbed to 1,170 billion yen, up from 1,120 billion yen in the September term and up from 978.18 billion yen a year earlier.

The company will pay an unchanged dividend of 2.5 yen per share for the half-year.

A spokesman said the full impact of price mark-ups carried out last June, and higher export prices contributed to the recovery in the net profit. As was the case with most other major man-



VW chairman Toni Schmuecker, flanked by board members Horst Backmann (left) and Friedrich Thomee, answers newsmen's questions during the annual press conference.

### Worldwide '74 Loss Hit 807 Million DM

## VW Seeking Partner for Its U.S. Venture

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, May 12 (AP).—Volkswagen is seeking a partner for manufacturing cars in the United States after suffering its first losing year in 1974, according to the company's new chairman, Toni Schmuecker.

"Who it is, I can't say. When it will come, I also can't tell you. But the clear answer is that we must do something in the U.S.A. and that we will do it with a partner," he told the annual news conference last week in remarks released for publication today.

His statement was in response to a question whether VW planned to continue to export cars to the United States or intended to assemble or produce cars there.

Mr. Schmuecker said VW had no intention of giving up the U.S. market, which annually takes about one-third of its production. He added that without a plant in the United States, VW would sell there at a loss.

Mr. Schmuecker also revealed that VW suffered a worldwide

loss of 807 million deutsche marks in 1974 and that no fundamental improvement could be expected this year.

Turnover in 1974 was little changed at 16.98 billion DM, compared to 16.98 billion in 1973. Unit sales were off 10 per cent to 2,051 million vehicles.

A U.S. plant had been strongly backed by Mr. Leiding as a way to maintain VW's price competitiveness in the face of the rising value of the mark, soaring in West Germany, and high transport costs. But prospects for the facility appeared to dim steadily following the oil crisis, which cut auto worldwide sales sharply.

The outlook deteriorated further when Mr. Leiding resigned early this year and Mr. Schmuecker began weighing streamlining measures to reduce VW's domestic capacity to fit demand. The idea of a U.S. plant, which would benefit American rather than German workers, was unpopular with unions here.

The streamlining includes a 25,000-person cut in the domestic workforce.

Mr. Schmuecker said he did not have any timetable for putting concrete proposals before VW's supervisory board, which would have to approve any U.S. project. The 21-member board includes seven worker representatives and four government officials. He cautioned that no agreement on a U.S. project should be expected from his visit to America later this month.

VW had estimated it would cost around 500 million DM to set up a U.S. assembly plant and 3 billion to 4 billion DM for a full-scale production plant. Mr. Leiding said last October that the possibility of a partner was being considered to reduce VW's expenditures.

VW reportedly has held talks with both Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. on a possible joint car-building venture.

Losses by Volkswagen of America, totaling 148 million DM, played a significant part in VW's disastrous 1974 performance. Other major losers were the parent company in Germany with a deficit of 555 million DM and its Mexican unit with a loss of 58 million DM.

Mr. Schmuecker said he expects no fundamental improvement in profit this year in view of increased wages and separation payments to workers leaving the company. He declined to predict when VW again would work at a profit but said its wide range of new models present "gigantic possibilities." The company previously estimated it would remain in the red for five years.

Without giving figures, he said VW had "very considerable losses" in the first three months of 1975. Sales worldwide declined 4 per cent to 4,276 billion DM from 4,448 billion DM in the depressed year-earlier period.

Finance chief Friedrich Thomee said that partly as a result of the 1974 loss VW made long-term bank borrowings of 750 million DM last year and 400 mil-

lion DM in March this year, thus reaching the credit limit established by the company's supervisory board. He said no further long-term credit is necessary.

The finance chief said VW has too little nominal share capital. He said VW should have share capital of about 1.5 billion DM instead of the 900 million DM currently. The company is studying when and how capital should be increased, he said.

Mr. Schmuecker estimated worldwide capital investment would amount to between 1.1 billion and 1.3 billion DM in 1975, down from 1.83 billion DM in 1974.

## 2-Phase Financial Overhaul Plan Outlined by Lockheed

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and its 24 lending banks have announced a tentative agreement on a two-phase plan to overhaul the financial structure of the debt-laden aerospace giant.

The move, which is subject to approval by the government's Emergency Loan Guarantee Board, was aimed at stepping up the recent improvement in Lockheed's still not robust financial health.

Keynotes of the plan are: a two-year extension of the bank financing to the end of 1977; a two-year interest-rate reduction to 4 per cent on non-guaranteed bank loans; an increase in Lockheed's equity by \$50 million to \$75 million through the conversion of bank debt and deferred interest to preferred stock; and an offer to exchange Lockheed debentures for preferred stock.

**Lockheed Aircraft**  
First Quarter 1975  
Revenue (millions)... 747.5  
Profit (millions)... 715.7  
Per Share... 0.88 3.9

**Costal States Gas**  
First Quarter 1975  
Revenue (millions)... 437.5  
Profit (millions)... 15.4  
Per Share... 0.71 0.98

**Reynolds Metals**  
First Quarter 1975  
Revenue (millions)... 379.1  
Profit (millions)... 11.4  
Per Share... 0.61 0.86

However, it is not expected, in itself, to provide the final long-term solution to Lockheed's financial ills that the Textron deal was intended to provide.

On this point, a highly placed company official said:

"This gives us most of the benefits of the Textron program. And because of our improved financial condition, this will carry us a good way. Still, we are going to continue looking for further improvements in equity. The idea of finding a substitute for Textron is not dead. But now the package would have to be more attractive to our shareholders."

There are several reasons why Lockheed's future is believed to hinge on considerable new equity beyond what is held out in the financial blueprint.

Most have to do with the Lockheed L-1011 jumbo jet, whose early technical and financial problems were what brought the company to the edge of bankruptcy a year ago.

Because of the recession and the surge in fuel prices, many airlines are in trouble. There is pressure on Lockheed to permit more delays in deliveries of the 160 or so jumbos for which it has firm orders. There is danger that the accounting forecast of 300 sales will have to be cut to 250 or less, which would mean more large write-offs of assets on Lockheed's books.

Following are some of the main features of the overhaul plan. In the first phase, the interest rate on non-guaranteed loans (now \$400 million but expected to be reduced by conversion of some debt to preferred stock) would drop to 4 per cent as of last April. After April 1, 1977, it would revert to the prime rate plus 1 per cent. Lockheed would then issue the banks 10-year warrants allowing them to buy up to 1.75 million shares of common stock at \$7 per share.

The second phase, expected to be implemented in the third quarter of 1975, would require approval by shareholders and debenture holders for new preferred

## Political Worries Stifle N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today, held back by doubts about how strong the expected U.S. economic recovery will be and by Cambodia's seizure of a U.S. merchant ship.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.66 to 2,474.7 after being ahead two points earlier in the session.

Volume totaled 22.41 million shares compared with 28.44 million shares Friday.

Brokers attributed initial hesitation in part to the view of some business leaders and top administration officials who see a gradual and weak economic recovery, once it begins.

Analysts add that a budding recovery appeared to have been stifled in the second half of the session following the announcement that Cambodia had fired on and seized a U.S. merchant ship.

Occidental Petroleum, the most active issue, rose 1/8 to 16 1/2. The company said it discovered a gas field in the northern Sacramento Valley of California which tested at a combined rate of 9.16 million feet of gas daily.

Lockheed climbed 1 1/8 to 87 1/2. It reported higher profit and said its bank creditors tentatively agreed on a financial restructuring plan.

Electronic Data Systems gained 2 to 28 1/4 after voting a \$3 a share extra dividend.

St. Joe Minerals gained 2 1/8 to 63. The company declared a 2-for-1 stock split. President John Duncan also told the annual meeting the firm expects

earnings to "fall below the record levels of 1974 beginning in the second quarter."

Schlumberger, meantime, fell 2 3/8 to 80 7/8, while Halliburton slid 3 7/8 to 159 1/8.

Dow Chemical, the biggest mover in its group, picked up 1 3/8 to 89 1/8.

### Amex Prices Advance

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderately active trading. Options also firmed.

The Amex index rose 0.04 to 87.43.

Options volume shrank to 13,102 contracts from 18,190 contracts the previous session.

Champion Home Builders, among the most active stocks, added 1/4 at 4 1/8. It said it is approaching a break-even level of operations in its fiscal first quarter.

Development Corp. of America climbed 7/8 to 5 3/8 after reporting higher earnings.

Bow Valley Industries slipped 1 1/8 to 14 1/2. It said directors

approved plans to offer one million common shares next month.

Bond prices advanced in moderate trading following Federal Reserve Bank intervention in the government securities market.

The professional guessing is that the Fed has moved its target trading range for federal funds down to the 4 3/4 to 5 1/4 per cent range which prevailed recently.

Prior to the Fed's intervention, dealers said, the market was moving within a very narrow range, mostly unchanged and even moderately below Friday's closing prices.

In the money market, federal funds closed steady at around 5.25 per cent after the Federal Reserve System moved to pump funds into the market. Treasury bill yields dropped sharply.

Elsewhere, rates were mixed. Posted rates on 60 and 90-day dealer-placed commercial paper fell 12 basis points to 5.75 and 5.00 per cent, respectively.

## Fees Small Investors Pay On Wall St. Little Changed

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Edward O'Brien, paid president of the Securities Industries Association, said in a policy statement shortly before May 1, that when fully negotiated brokerage rates went into effect on May 1, they would be less negotiating between stockbrokers and clients than once anticipated.

In one sense, he was proved right last week, the first full week of the new system. Dozens of brokers who deal largely with the small investors discovered to their relief that most retail customers do not even ask what they are paying. Consequently, they pay at least as much as before May 1 and often a little more.

In another sense, however, Mr. O'Brien was off base. He apparently failed to perceive the ferocity with which major financial clients—big banks, insurance companies, pension funds and mutual funds—would, and are, bargaining for rate concessions.

Conversely, he misjudged the aggressiveness with which some of Wall Street's most conservative brokerage houses are bidding for business.

The staid old firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. emerged almost immediately as the leader among the big, solid, so-called full-service houses that have long dominated the trading of securities for the big buyers.

It widely promoted what it termed guidelines for negotiated rates, calling for the elimination of an 8-per-cent commission rate increase, imposed last year to help offset the effects of low trading volume, on trades involving up to \$300,000. About 60 per cent of the reduced rate would be charged on trades above \$300,000.

The guidelines soon became industry-wide and before long several other leading stockbrokers began discussing their own rate levels as "roughly the same as..." or "a little less than..."

or "up and down from Goldman, Sachs."

The deadly seriousness of the rate bargaining was underlined the other day when Robert Baldwin, president of Morgan Stanley & Co. flatly refused in an interview to discuss commission rates.

"I don't want to say [what we're getting]. I'd just as soon let other people talk and we'll negotiate the best we can," he said.

Early last week, Will Weinstein, vice-president and director of institutional trading at Oppenheimer & Co., said he was "between hope and reality," charging closer to 7 per cent off rather than the Goldman, Sachs's 8 per cent. "By late in the week he was saying, 'It's either 8 or 9 per cent, but not 10 or 11 per cent.'"

Salim Lewis, senior partner and head trader at Bear, Stearns & Co., said early on that he was "very close to the Goldman, Sachs guidelines." But by mid-week he saw "more leeway" with discounts as deep as 10 to 15 per cent.

Bidding Is Keen

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## Experts See China Joining League of Big Oil Exporters

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 12 (NYT).—Western oil specialists see China developing as one of the world's biggest oil-producing and exporting nations by the end of this decade, and possibly joining the cartel of oil states known as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Premier Chou En-lai told a Japanese trade mission in early 1974 that Chinese production amounted to one million barrels daily. With output reported to have risen by more than 20 per cent last year, present production is estimated by Western experts at 1.3 million barrels daily.

Several Japanese sources, including Ryutaro Hasegawa, chairman of the Japan-China Oil Import Council, watching the growth of the Chinese industry—in the east China basin and in northwest Sinking province—are predicting output by the end of this decade approaching eight million barrels daily.

Among Leading Exporters  
This would put China in a class with Saudi Arabia and Iran, the leading members of the 13-nation OPEC group.

David K.E. Bruce, the former U.S. envoy in Peking, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last fall that China would be earning \$1 billion a year in the near future from its continental oil supplies and from new finds offshore in the Yellow Sea.

"If they pursue their current policies, they are going to be rich long before anyone expected them to be," Mr. Bruce said. A large amount of China's oil output is used for its own industry, but Western experts figure at least 10 per cent of production this year is for export. China has substantial reserves of solid fuel, such as coal and wood, which account for 85 per cent

of the energy consumed in the country, according to Western experts.

Mr. Hasegawa asserts that his country would be happy to take a quarter of the eight million barrels daily of Chinese production he sees by the 1980s.

A spokesman for OPEC at its Vienna headquarters says there has been no discussion within the organization of the possibility that China might join.

## Oil Output in Nigeria Off 25% From '74 Peak

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 12 (NYT).—Nigeria has cut back production of crude oil by almost a quarter since last November.

The latest monthly production reports show that Nigerian production is about 1.7 million barrels a day compared with its peak last year of 2.3 million barrels.

The government has made no announcements of the cutback, although it has been reported in overseas industry publications. Officials of the Nigerian National Oil Corp. have declined to discuss the cutbacks.

It was learned, however, that the cutbacks, by the producing companies—jointly owned by Nigeria (55 per cent) and foreign oil companies—were ordered by the Nigerian government.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which includes Nigeria, have been cutting back production since last fall.

Speculation on the cutback is that Nigeria wants to "conserve a wasting asset" and that it wants to allow its own recently formed oil-producing company the guaranteed right to make up

the difference when it starts production soon.

The first official hint that oil production had been slowed came in a Nigerian central bank report recently that said that oil-company payments to the federal government for January fell to \$688 million from \$1.17 billion in December.

Nigerian economists are watching the development closely since the country's massive \$45 billion, five-year-plan, starting this year, depends upon a median oil income of about \$823 million a month.

### Italy Reports Surplus In Payments Balance

ROME, May 12 (Reuters).—Italy has a balance-of-payments surplus in March—its first since August 1974—according to provisional figures released by the Bank of Italy.

The surplus was 66.2 billion lire (about \$105 million), compared to a deficit of 666 billion lire in March 1974. The provisional deficit for the first three months of the year totaled 106.7 billion lire.

Nigerians differ on what the cutback portends.

The economists are not worried by the cutback since, as one said, "Just as production was drastically cut in a matter of weeks, so it can be raised back to the previous level and beyond."

Other Nigerians, however, are less optimistic. One educator said: "We have committed the oil money to the building of our country—if we cannot sell it, we certainly cannot eat it. It is too early to worry, of course, but we must watch the situation carefully."

### Aramco Output Cuts Seen

BEIRUT, May 12 (UPI).—Oil production by Aramco dropped to 5.7 million barrels a day during April, a fall of 600,000 barrels a day on March figures, the Middle East Economic Survey reports.

The new figure means Aramco production is down by nearly two million barrels a day since January and by 2.7 million barrels—or 32 per cent—on the daily figure for April 1974, the journal said.

## Company Reports

### Beneficial

First Quarter 1975  
Revenue (millions)... 205.1  
Profit (millions)... 21.1  
Per Share... 0.81 0.85

**Costal States Gas**  
First Quarter 1975  
Revenue (millions)... 437.5  
Profit (millions)... 15.4  
Per Share... 0.71 0.98

### Reynolds Metals

First Quarter 1975  
Revenue (millions)... 379.1  
Profit (millions)... 11.4  
Per Share... 0.61 0.86

\*Adjusted to reflect change to LIFO inventory valuation

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

Source: Company Reports

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## Trading

[illegible]

-1975- Stocks and Bonds										-1975- Stocks and Bonds										-1975- Stocks and Bonds									
High-Low					Div in \$					P/E 100s					High-Low					Div in \$					P/E 100s				
1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
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17%	12%	1																											

**Closing Prices May 12, 1975**

High Low Last Chrg				High Low Last Chrg			
640 Abby Glen	285	282	285 + 5	4090 Falcon	A 39%	374	378 + 4
4090 Adifill	100	99	99% - V6	1174 Fed Ex	A 9%	46	46 + V6
10000 Adifill	5	5	5	7000 Fidelity	A 9%	26	26 + V6
1079 Acres Ltd	5	814	814	7000 Fraser A	A 26	26	26 + V6
10000 Agri	5	5	5	8000 Galt	A 7%	74	74 + V6
100 Agri Ind	A 5	5	5 - V6	800 Gen Distrib	A 7%	72	72 - V6
2784 Alta Gas	A 124	124	124	8000 Global	A 5%	5	5 + V6
10000 Altus	A 124	124	124 + V6	8000 Globalair	A 5%	5	5 + V6
100 Alliance B	475	475	475	200 Granite	A 12%	12	12 + V6
12899 Anco	pr 15	15	15 + V6	2000 Hardco	A 12%	11	11 + V6
1300 Alcatel	A 124	124	124 + V6	434 Cdn Sds	A 5%	5	5 + V6
10000 Amer	A 124	124	124 + V6	533 Gd Paper	A 20%	20	20 + V6
9900 Banister C	5	8	8	533 Gd Paper	A 20%	20	20 + V6
10000 Bank	A 124	124	124 + V6	533 Gd Paper	A 20%	20	20 + V6
300 Bato	A 124	124	124 + V6	533 Gd Paper	A 20%	20	20 + V6
10000 Bell	A 124	124	124 + V6	533 Gd Paper	A 20%	20	20 + V6
1229 Bell Corp	A 124	1014	1014	533 Gd Paper	A 20%	190	190
1900 Block Bros	200	200	200 - V6	7128 Hawker S	A 5%	5	5 - V6
10000 Boro	A 124	124	124 + V6	8000 Hb	A 5%	5	5 + V6
4900 Bristol Res	152	141	151 + 7	400 Houston O	A 155	152	155 + 3
10000 Bt	A 124	124	124 + V6	3597 H Bay Co	A 17%	174	174
2100 Bremada	80	80	80 + 2	4900 Icarus	A 12%	12	12 + V6
59 Brendis M	445	445	445	4900 Icarus	A 12%	12	12 + V6
1411 Bt	A 124	124	124 + V6	3328 Interim Gas	A 8%	8	8 + V6
300 Bc Phone	A 190	187	193 + V6	2000 Int Mobil	A 23%	23	23 + V6
10000 Bt	A 124	124	124 + V6	432 Inv Grp A	A 124	124	124 + V6
200 Budd Auto	4	6	6 + V6	1575 Kaiser Res	A 9%	9	9 + V6
82 Burns	A 124	124	124 + V6	3845 Kays Trn	A 39%	39	39 + V6
1770 Cal Pow	A 124	124	124 + V6	800 Kelsey H A	A 12%	12	12 + V6
10000 Can	A 124	124	124 + V6	3273 Kerr A A	A 12%	12	12 + V6
12855 C. Ptkers C	18	18	18	8000 Kibb	A 12%	12	12 + V6
10000 Can	A 124	124	124 + V6	8000 Labell A	A 17	164	164 + V6
200 Can Term	315	316	316 - 5	380 Lab Min	A 12%	12	12 + V6
200 Campbell	A 124	124	124 + V6	10000 Lnd	A 345	345	345 + V6
10000 Can	A 124	124	124 + V6	598 Lab Mln	A 165	165	165 + V6
3796 C Inc Bank	A 124	124	124 + V6	10000 Lnd	A 345	345	345 + V6
10000 Can	A 124	124	124 + V6	189 Lobs A	A 300	300	300 + V6
1782 Cdn A S	A 46	46	46 + V6	8000 Mclan H A	A 23%	23	23 + V6
2000 Citres	A 124	124	124 + V6	3285 Mills L	A 48	48	48 + V6
10000 Can	A 124	124	124 + V6	798 Madison	A 12%	12	12 + V6
3875 Celandor	A 124	124	124 + V6	10000 Mills	A 12%	12	12 + V6
11000 Celandor	A 124	124	124 + V6	184 Maffumi	A 1714	1714	1714 + V6
10000 Celandor	A 124	124	124 + V6	100 McGraw	A 240	240	240 + V6
6180 C Rambler	A 124	124	124 + V6	2678 Moore	A 39%	39	39 + V6
17120 Cdn Oil	A 124	124	124 + V6	2000 Naf	A 167	167	167 + V6
2000 Conveel	285	285	285 - 5	1472 Nordstrom A	A 23%	240	240 + V6
3000 Cress Intfi	A 64	64	64 - V6	298 OEG Ind	A 355	355	355 + V6
1256 Denison	A 474	474	474	10000 Oshawa A	A 5%	5	5 + V6
10000 Digison	A 244	244	244	1538 Parnour	A 13%	13	13 + V6
3666 Dorcas A	A 24	24	24 - V6	3000 Petrolina	A 34	34	34 + V6
10000 Du Pont	A 224	224	224 + V6	2000 Pitts	A 6%	6	6 + V6
7295 Du Pont	A 224	224	224 + V6	2000 Plescar	A 400	400	400 + V6
2594 Dyx Inc	A 30	30	30 + V6	2000 Qute Sturg	A 90	90	90 + V6
10000 Ecol	A 420	420	420 + 5	1800 Raywood	A 22	22	22 + V6
300 Electro A	A 420	420	420 + 5	2129 Reed Oslr	A 50%	43	43 + V6
1530 Falcon C	A 64	64	64				

May 12, 1975  
Most Active—New York

[illegible]

The following list a selected		Closing Prices May 12, 1975	Bid
16			13

[illegible]

## Interest Rates

	Dollar		German mark	Swiss franc
1 D	54	54	41	3
3 D	54	54	41	3
7 D	54	54	41	3
1 M	54	54	41	3
3 M	54	54	41	3
6 M	54	54	41	3
1 Y	54	54	41	3

## International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	96.50	95.80	97.20
Brussels	125.30	130.57	135.50
Frankfurt	137.95	139.11	142.50
London	339.80	338.00	345.00
London 500	145.30	141.32	148.90
Milan	100.15	100.21	102.50
Paris	194.90	194.50	197.00
Sydney	350.80	351.78	360.00
Tokyo (n)	321.78	323.72	334.75
Tokyo (c)	4,564.24	4,501.42	4,584.25
Zurich	298.00	297.00	301.00

(n) new, (c) old.

### DC Gold Index Quoted by & European Gold Market

	May 17 1975	
	Open	Close
London	125.15	125.00

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series	
Bonds (n.v. 1,000)	
Indexed value	1.10333

FCE Quotations		
May 13, 1975		1975
DJIA	..... bid	400
247.20	..... offer	350
FTI	..... bid	336
239.20	..... offer	345
THSD	..... bid	400
454.52	..... offer	470
Pratt	..... bid	400
122.25	..... offer	134
Gasol	..... bid	85
97.75	..... offer	97

**Forward Contract**  
 5 x 5 hours  
 Company Ltd

Kearney  
 Amsterdam  
 Telex: 31000  
 Phone: 2-7  
 Cable: 7-84  
 WCCG

**We are pleased to announce  
the formation of our  
Corporate Bond Department  
under the direction of  
Donald E. Cronin  
who has joined our firm  
as a vice president**



**Gruenheimer & Co. Inc.**

Kenyan riot police threw tear gas grenades to disperse protest.

ing students at Nairobi University here today.

500 Stocks	91.67	89.91	90.61	+
425 Industrials	103.30	101.35	102.08	+
15 Railroads	39.49	38.73	39.01	—

NYSE Index		High	Low	Close
Composites	40.60	39.65	40.23	40.11
Industrials	53.69	53.40	53.41	53.41
Transportation	32.41	32.19	32.22	32.22
Utilities	31.53	31.46	31.49	31.49
Finance	50.70	50.52	50.52	50.52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.		Shares	Sales	'Wh
May 9	.....	249,006	446,643	41
May 8	.....	215,877	404,820	20
May 7	.....	210,998	445,633	23
May 6	.....	222,957	425,957	25
May 5	.....	262,579	490,557	27
May 4	.....	262,590	490,657	27

\*These totals are for odd lots in the same figures.

Bald A	3 1/2	3 1/2	Finght	2
Balt PntC	6 1/4	7 1/4	Fst Bost	20
Bang Hy.	12	12 1/4	Eloknar	16

Bikam: 42%	9%	73%	Life World	10
Bassett: 3%	18%	19%	Forest O	10
Barris: 4%	1%	1%	Ermiad	10
Beattie: 1%	5%	5%	Ermiad	10
Betz Lab	45%	49%	Ermiad	10
Bibb Co	5%	6%	Ermiad	10
Bird Son	35%	36%	Ermiad	10
Bircher	1%	1%	Ermiad	10
Birch	1%	1%	Ermiad	10
Bonnie Int	2%	2%	Ermiad	10
Booz AH	3%	4%	Ermiad	10
Bredan	7%	8%	Ermiad	10
Bridges	1%	1%	Ermiad	10
Brisks Sea	13%	14%	Ermiad	10
Browning	3%	4%	Ermiad	10
Buckley M	4%	5%	Ermiad	10
Bucks	7%	8%	Ermiad	10
Burns	25%	26%	Ermiad	10
Campel Ch	1%	2%	Ermiad	10
Conrad H	1%	1%	Ermiad	10
Cop West	4%	5%	Ermiad	10

2 1/2%	Net Lib	2 1/4%	2 1/4%	Tyson F
0 1/2%	N Patent	0 1/2%	0 1/2%	Un McGir

[illegible]

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FCE Quotations		May 13, 1975		June 13, 1975	
3%	DJIA .....	bid	840	840	840
12%	847.20	offer	849	849	849
9%	FTI .....	bid	338	338	338
7%	339.58	offer	340	340	340
6%	TKDA .....	bid	2480	2480	2480
24%	4566.52	offer	4700	4700	4700
6 1/8%	Prent. Gas .....	bid	131	131	131
17%	132.55	offer	133	133	133
12 1/8%	GLS .....	bid	89	89	89
9%	90.50	offer	92	92	92
2%					
2 1/2%					
15 1/8%					
15 1/2%					
16%					

**Forward Contract  
Exchange  
Company Ltd.**

**Kerosene**  
Amsoil  
Tenneco  
Caltex  
Indco











هَكَذَا عَنْ الْأَصْلِ

-1975- High, Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s		High Low		Last Close		-1975- High, Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s		High Low		Last Close											
U										W																			
1 1/4 UTA -12										4 7/8 Vahco -24										7 1/2 Whiskey -40									
2 1/2 UPR -10										2 1/8 Val-Lin -21c										5 3/4 Whiskey -24									
3 1/2 Un Inest										2 1/8 Varnum -30										5 1/2 Whilab -30									
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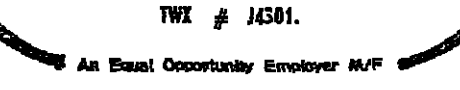
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# Invincible Boston: A Beaten NBA Team

By David Dupree

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—It was in their eyes from the very beginning; there was no way the Washington Bullets were going to lose.

Kevin Hayes was so happy afterward that he couldn't stop shaking. "We wanted it," he said. "Thank God for it, we wanted it."

The Bullets can thank themselves. They made the supposedly invincible Boston Celtics just another beaten team yesterday as they reached a 30-22 victory and the championship of the Eastern Conference of the National Basketball Association. It took the Bullets six games to do away with the Celtics, the defending NBA champions.

Once again, the hottest Bullet, 5-foot-11 Kevin Porter, had control of the game. He had 11 assists and scored 13 of his 21 points in the final period.

"He took it right to them," Hayes said. "Hey, Kevin, you were so cool today you don't even need that." Dolph Schayes, the Bullets' public relations assistant, said as Porter began spraying deodorant.

Porter had the Celtics eating out of his hands. He had 11 of his points in the game's final seven minutes as he drove at will to the basket.

He also had his assortment of behind-the-back passes, stutter-

step dribbles and—when the Bullets needed it—steadiness.

"This is a tremendous feeling," Porter said. "I've never felt anything like it. I think we can win it all."

The Bullets will play for the NBA championship Sunday at Capital Centre against either Golden State or Chicago. They could be without the services of forward Mike Riordan, however.

Already hurting from the loss of reserve guard Jimmy Jones to knee surgery, the Bullets do not even want to think about life without Riordan.

Riordan was kneed in the right thigh by Dave Cowens in the third period and sat out the rest of the game. Riordan called it "a deep charley horse" and said he thinks he will be all right "in three or four days."

Bullets' team physician Dr. Stan Levine wasn't quite so optimistic, though. He said that, because of the amount of swelling and hemorrhaging, "the next 24 to 36 hours is critical."

Rebounds by Unseld

Phil Chenier led the Bullets with 24 points, Nick Weather- spoon and Hayes had 15 apiece, and Riordan and center Wes Unseld had 10 each. Unseld had 17 rebounds.

The Bullets outscored Boston, 12-2, late in the first half to move from a 40-38 lead to 52-35 advantage and the Celtics never really recovered.

Weather spoon made two outstanding plays in the fourth. First, he glided past a groping Don Nelson on his way to an easy 15-foot jump shot to make it 46-33 with 3:08 left. Then he dropped a line drive 17-footer to make it 50-35 with 1:45 left.

Boston, meanwhile, was floundering. Its four backcourt men—Jo Jo White, Don Chaney, Paul Westphal and John Havlicek—produced a total of two points in the period.

The Celtics made their run in the third period. White, who made only one of seven shots in the first half, hit his first four after intermission.

Unseld made two free throws to begin the period and give the Bullets a 57-40 lead, but the Celtics answered by outscoring them, 14-2, over the next 4:30 to cut the margin to 59-54. White had eight of the points. Cowens four and Havlicek two. A Westphal jump shot was all the Bullets could come up with in that span.

"We relaxed a bit in the third period, but we got our concentration back in the fourth quarter," Porter said.

"At first, we tried to take what they were giving us," Riordan said. "That wasn't working, so we decided to take what we wanted. Whether they wanted to give it to us or not."

Back in Gear

Two long shots by Chenier got the Bullets back in gear and another drive by Weather spoon with Havlicek backing him produced three more points and the Bullets were on top, 70-60, with 1:53 left in the period.

Each time the Bullets needed a basket from then on, Porter drove and either scored himself or laid it off for Chenier.

"They were gambling a lot, double and triple-teaming and I had to take it to the hoop," Porter said. He and Chenier had 21 of the Bullets' 25 fourth-quarter points. Hayes was shut out in the last quarter and had but one point in the second half. However, he held Cowens scoreless in the fourth period.

Bullets' Kevin Porter shoots past the arms of Celtics' John Havlicek during Sunday playoff game. Basket was good.

## Warriors Tie NBA-West Playoff

By Leonard Shapiro

CHICAGO, May 12 (WP).—The Chicago Bulls had everything in their favor yesterday. A record crowd jammed into their ancient arena, the team received a 90-second standing ovation in pregame introductions, and the Bulls opened a nine-point lead after a quarter against Golden State.

"We had it, and then we blew it," Chicago forward Chet Walker summarized. Now the Golden State Warriors have it by virtue of an 85-72 victory.

This best-of-seven NBA Western Conference championship series is tied at 3-all as the teams head for California for the series finale Wednesday night. The Washington Bullets, of course, will meet the winners for the NBA championship.

The Warriors won yesterday with a potent defense that kept the Bulls from doing what they normally do.

Norm Van Lier did not pene-

trate the middle. Chet Walker, suffering from a heavy cold, scored only 12 points, primarily because Rick Barry was all over him. Jerry Sloan stopped shooting and Bob Love, who was 10 for 24, probably wished he had, too.

The Warriors, with Barry scoring 36 points and Bill Bridges coming off the bench for 11 rebounds, could do no wrong. They outscored the Bulls 51-39, and forced Chicago into numerous bad shots and 17 turnovers.

Barry came out shooting and he had 20 points at halftime. He had five shots at intermission (seven for the day) and also contributed eight rebounds.

"We just dug in there and showed some guts, fortitude and a lot of determination," he said when it was over. "I was able to get the hot hand in the first half, and I haven't done that in the last three games."

"Every time I got the ball, it seemed like I had two guys on me, but I was able to get the shot off. If I wasn't clear, I just passed off. Everybody played well, every single man."

The Bulls made one decent run at the Warriors early in the fourth quarter. They trailed by six after three quarters, and Bob Love's steal and layup cut the margin to five, 73-68, with 3:35 to play. Charley Johnson, who scored 12 points for the Warriors, missed a shot. Van Lier, who had 11 of his 24 points in the third quarter, got the rebound and the Bulls had a chance to draw to within three.

But Van Lier missed a 12-footer at the other end and

Walker was called for a loose ball foul. Then, as two men sagged on Barry at the top of the key, he spotted Clifford Ray under the basket.

The big man stuffed the ball and was fouled by Nate Thurmond, but Ray foolishly hung on the rim and was called for a technical foul. Walker missed the technical free throw. Ray made his, and the Warriors owned a 76-68 lead with 7:59 left. Chicago never recovered.

"Yeah, I probably shouldn't have done that," Ray admitted later. "But you can't look back when you're right?"

"The whole key to this game was keeping Van Lier out of the middle," Warrior coach Al Attles said. "Last time we were in this place he got 35 points on us and the middle was like the interstate out there. He just drove on through."

That did not happen yesterday because the Warriors clogged the middle and Johnson gave Van Lier an awful time on defense, usually picking him up full court.

## Ruffian Triumphant In Acorn Stakes Race

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Ruffian strengthened her status as the current wonder of the thoroughbred racing world by winning the \$56,100 Acorn Stakes at Aqueduct.

The Kentucky filly, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Janney's Locust Hill Farm, sped to victory by 1 1/4 lengths over Something Royal in the one-mile test for 3-year-olds with Gallant Trial next in the field of seven.

extra if he made good, and had given him an autographed ball the pitcher had used in batting practice until the signatures were almost illegible.

Financial standards in Van Meter, Iowa, in 1956, differed from those in Hartford, N.C., in 1974.

As it turned out, the 17-year-old Feller never did go to Fargo. "When you stayed with the Indians that summer," he was asked the other day, "what did they do about that \$75 a month?"

"They were very generous," he said. "They gave me \$10,000 that year and \$15,000 the next year. He was dead serious. In 1956, his won-lost record was 5-3, and the next year 9-7. In those days, a starting pitcher in the American League could and did earn as little as \$1,800 a year.

"You never reached the \$100,000 salary bracket," somebody said. "No, but I was well paid. In 1946, I made \$32,500. I had a bonus contract, so much for winning 15 games, so much for 20, and I got a nickel a head on attendance. Bill Veech bought the club that year and, although we finished sixth, we drew about half a million more than was expected."

"Did you have a lot of endorsements?"

"Some. General Mills paid me \$2,500 a year for eating Wheaties. That was legitimate; my father had been buying them by the case since I was about 10. They sent the payments to my parents through the four years I was in the Navy, and that was a big help because my father had no money."

The fastest pitcher of his time—at baseball's 100th birthday party in 1959, he was saluted as the greatest living right-handed pitcher—was in New York on business. He is a director of sports sales for a hotel chain and also plugs a hair dye, which he uses so the kids he instructs

in baseball clinics won't put him away as a gray old creep. A man with a long memory suggested that Feller could have been a free agent like Hunter.

"I was pitching American Legion ball in Des Moines, 20 miles from Van Meter," Feller said. "My catcher was Nite Knapik, later called All-American football player at Iowa. An umpire in Legion ball was a bird dog for the Indians and he kept bugging Slapnicka about me. I was a junior in high school but I was pitching semi-pro ball in towns 100 miles around for \$100 a game and a tank of gas."

"To stay eligible for high school sports, I used an assumed name, Bill Burton. After a game, my dad would make me put on a dry sweatshirt and a heavy jacket with a towel around my neck and we'd drive home through dust and grasshoppers with the car windows shut. I couldn't breathe, but I never got a sore arm."

"Finally, to shut up his bird dog, Slapnicka said he would give me a look when he came out to scout Claude Passeau, who was in semi-pro ball. He watched me work, and never did see Passeau. He signed me on a page of stationery from the Chamberlain Hotel in Des Moines. No mention of salary; the \$75 a month was oral. That spring I pitched five nine-inning games in eight days in the high school championships and my arm hurt. I called Slapnicka and told him I couldn't go to Fargo because I had a sore arm. He said a few days rest would fix it, and I should come to Cleveland."

"Bruce Campbell was just recovering from meningitis. I pitched batting practice for him every day, and then the day before the All-Star game the St. Louis Cardinals came in for an exhibition. Steve O'Neill sent me in to work three innings. The first batter I faced was Leo Durocher. I threw one ball over his head, two behind him and got two over the plate. He ran for the dugout and hid behind the water cooler."

"Everybody was laughing except Cal Hubbard, the umpire, and me. I was scared to death. Hubbard said: 'Come back and hit, you're making a travesty of it. You've still got one strike left.' Leo said from behind the water cooler: 'The hell with the strike. You take it, Cal. Finally he stood from here to there, post away from the plate and pawed at a third strike. I struck out eight of nine batters, including Pepper Martin, Rip Collins and Charley Gelbert."

## Baltimore Splits With Minnesota

BALTIMORE, May 12 (UPI).—Bob Grich's second home run of the game ignited the Orioles' most explosive inning of the season yesterday as Baltimore erupted behind Jim Palmer to win the nightcap, 9-3, after the Minnesota Twins took a 6-4 decision in the opener of a doubleheader.

Grich, who homered into the upper deck off starting pitcher Mike Pask in the second inning of the second game, hit his fifth round-tripper leading off the five-run fourth inning that was highlighted by Al Bumbry's bases-loaded double and a two-run single by Tommy Davis.

Palmer completed his fifth game in seven starts, despite giving up nine hits.

The Twins hammered first-game loser Mike Cuellar during a four-run fifth inning sparked by Steve Brye's two-run double. Bert Blyleven struck out eight batters and survived a three-run sixth inning as well as a solo home run by rookie Doug DeCinces.



Arthur Ashe prepares to return a shot to Bjorn Borg during WCT final in Dallas.

## Ashe Says Good Fortune Was Foretold

DALLAS, May 12 (AP).—It has been said that Arthur Ashe blows the big ones. But that was before he met a gypsy in Stockholm.

A season of two weeks ago was credited by Ashe with helping him win the World Championship of Tennis title here yesterday.

"It almost sounds silly to tell you about this," Ashe said after his 3-6, 6-4, 6-0 victory over Sweden's Bjorn Borg. "I really thought I was going to win two weeks ago after I met this lady in a coffee shop. It was quite unsettling."

Ashe, 31, said, "This red-haired lady read my palms and my lines in my face told me I would win this week."

"She told me things there was no way for her to know—like one of my parents dying when I was young. The last thing she said was 'You will cry a lot before the month is over.'"

Ashe cried while accepting his trophy and a \$50,000 first prize after his victory over the 19-year-old Borg, who lost in the final for the second consecutive year.

The Swede said that his five-set, four-hour marathon against Australia's Rod Laver Friday

night in the semifinals had taken too much out of him to handle the hard-serving, top-seeded Ashe.

"I gave everything against Laver and I had nothing left mentally or physically," said Borg, who earned \$20,000 for second place.

As far as the "choke" talk, Ashe said, "I think I have answered all that. I have been on three winning Davis Cup teams. I have won two grand-slam events. Now, I have won the WCT."

How about a one-on-one match with Jimmy Connors? "That idea is not very appealing," Ashe said.

Borg said he felt Ashe was one of the best three players in the world. "I think Arthur, Connors and John Newcombe are right there. I'm only 18. I will be back and win here."

Ashe agreed with Borg. "They'll have to get a bigger trophy because Bjorn is going to win it so many times," he said.

It was a lucrative week for Ashe. Besides the \$50,000, he won a \$2,000 diamond ring, a diamond pendant for his mother, a \$1,000 wardrobe and the use of a Cadillac for a year. He also received a \$33,000 gold tennis ball as the top WCT point-maker on the tour.

## Islanders Still Defying NHL Playoff Elimination

By Robin Herman



SQUEEZE PLAY—Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke moves between Islanders' Gerry Hart (left) and goalie Glenn Resch during first period of Sunday game. Islanders won.

UNIONDALE, L.I., May 12 (NYT).—Walking the tightrope again yesterday, the New York Islanders defied elimination once more, beating the Philadelphia Flyers, 3-1, for the third straight time, and sending the National Hockey League semifinal series to seven games.

The deciding game will be played tomorrow night in Philadelphia.

The Islanders, who had won their preceding series against the Pittsburgh Penguins after losing the first three games, used a new formula yesterday.

Throughout the playoffs, the Islanders had won every game in which they scored first and lost each in which the opposing team got the first goal.

Philadelphia scored first at the Nassau Coliseum, at 1 minute, 42 seconds of the opening period, the only goal in that session. Joe Watson, the elder of the two Watson defensemen on the Flyers, took a stance at the blue line and drove the puck into the slot, then turned away from the play.

But Ross Lonsberry was standing in from the Islanders' goal and changed the direction of the puck's flight, tipping it past Glenn Resch, the Islanders' goalie, on his glove side.

Resch, the 26-year-old rookie the fans call "chico," was making his fifth start in this series. Bernie Parent worked in the Flyers' goal.

Through the first period, the teams played in a similar physical style, thwarting each other's breaks. Philadelphia had nine shots on goal, New York eight.

The second period continued similarly, the passing so inaccurate on both sides that most of the action took place well away from the goals.

Din Continued

The sellout crowd of 14,863, impatient with its team's failure

to tie the score, began to roar when a penalty was called against Bobby Clarke for hooking Denis Potvin and the din continued through the short Islanders power play.

Potvin converted a pass from Denis Drouin just five seconds into the advantage to make it 1-1. Ed Westfall, the Islanders' 24-year-old captain, won the faceoff and got the puck to Drouin, who slid it along the blue line to Potvin at the left point. The 21-year-old defenseman sent a 50-foot slap shot at Parent and it went inside the goalie's right post.

The Coliseum exploded with confetti, cheers and derisive cries of "Ber-nie, Ber-nie." The fans' enthusiastic support of the Islanders continued through a Flyers power play that began 21 seconds later. Here the Islanders showed their defensive mettle. Resch stopped a shot by Larry Godenough that sailed through numerous bodies directly on net. Resch sat on a short shot by Bobby Clarke as Philadelphia's Gary Dornhoefer, a 6-foot-1-inch, 190-pound right wing followed the play into the net and ended up sprawled across Resch's chest.

Lorne Henning, the full-in-center who has found a niche on the Islanders as a superb penalty-killer, slid on his stomach along the ice to coax the puck away from Lonsberry, who was driving in on Resch. At the whistle, Resch jumped out of his crease and over to Henning to vigorously pound him on the back in appreciation.

Gerry Hart, a pugnacious Islanders defenseman who had interrupted numerous Flyers plays, broke the tie at 3:42 of the final period with an unassisted goal.

NHL Playoff

Sunday's Game

New York 2, Philadelphia 1; Hart, D. Potvin; Lonsberry. Series tied, 2-2.

## Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Los Angeles	10	2 .667
Pittsburgh	10	2 .667
San Diego	9	3 .750
St. Louis	8	4 .667
New York	7	5 .583
Chicago	6	6 .500
Philadelphia	5	7 .417
Montreal	4	8 .333
San Francisco	3	9 .250
Atlanta	2	10 .167
Los Angeles	2	11 .154
Cincinnati	1	12 .083
San Diego	1	13 .077
San Francisco	1	14 .069
Atlanta	1	15 .063
Los Angeles	1	16 .059
Cincinnati	1	17 .056
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